

DAILY REPORT

China

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ENVOY TO U.S. PRESENTS ANTARCTIC TREATY LETTER

OW090737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador Zhang Wenjin today presented a letter to the U.S. secretary of state informing him that the People's Republic of China has decided to accede to the Antarctic treaty. The letter was signed by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on May 10, 1983.

Robert Dalton, director of the Treaty Office of the State Department, accepted the letter on behalf of Secretary George Shultz who is out of the country now. Acting Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam and Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz were present on the occasion.

The Antarctic treaty, signed in Washington on December 1, 1959, laid down the principle of serving peaceful purposes in making inspections in the Antarctic. It promotes international coordination among various countries in these activities and the protection of ecological balances in the region.

YAO YILIN MEETS ROMANIAN, DK LEADERS AT UNCTAD

OW100238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier of the State Council of China Yao Yilin and Vice-President of the State Council of Romania Manea Manescu, both here participating in the 6th Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, met this afternoon.

They exchanged views on the present international situation and the further development of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Head of the Chinese delegation to the UNCTAD session Li Ke and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei were present at the meeting.

Later in the evening, the Chinese vice-premier met Vice President Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. After the meeting, Yao Yilin honored Khieu Samphan at a dinner.

Meets Mubarak, Gandhi, Shearer

OW100229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, who is here to attend the 6th Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, met here today on separate occasions Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Hugh Shearer. They had friendly conversations.

KYODO REPORTS VISIT TO PRC BY DPRK'S KIM CHONG-IL

OW100035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 10 KYODO -- Kim Chong-il, son of North Korean President Kim Il-song and secretary of the Workers Party, visited China early this month, indicating China's official recognition of him as successor to his father as North Korean leader, according to diplomatic sources here.

The sources said some of the diplomats had seen Kim Chong-il and his party in Beijing.

Chinese authorities have not denied the possibility of the Kim's visit to China and said: "No announcement is to be made on the matter," hinting that he has really made a clandestine visit.

If the visit was made, it would mean China's official recognition that Kim Chong-il is the heir apparent to Kim Il-song as North Korean president and deepening of relations between the two countries.

Kim Il-song visited China in September last year.

KYODO: HU YAOBANG MAY VISIT JAPAN IN NOVEMBER

OW100845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 10 KYODO -- Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang is likely to visit Japan toward the end of November, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told reporters Friday.

The Japanese foreign minister said that Tokyo has suggested that Hu's planned visit to Japan be made in November, but the Chinese side has not yet responded.

Abe made the remark when he met with the press after briefing Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on his recent trip to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he attended the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and paid an official visit to that country.

Abe returned home earlier in the day. He also revealed that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl is expected to visit Japan in October.

HEBEI REPORTS SIHANOUK, HAN NIANLONG VISIT

HK100818 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Princess Monique arrived in Chengde, Hebei, for a visit by special train from Beijing, accompanied by Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and his wife Wang Zhen. Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador accredited to China, and his wife also arrived by the same train. Zhang Shuguang, Hebei governor, and his wife Zhang Xiuxian, Yang Xingzhong, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, and Zhao Yulin, Liu Yunchang, Zhang Huanqun, and Fan Wenbin, responsible members of Chengde Prefecture and City, welcomed the Kampuchean guests at the railway station. Young Pioneers presented flowers to Samdech Sihanouk and Princess Monique.

At 1630, the Kampuchean guests visited Bishushanzhuang [mountain villa for summer holidays] and museum. The guests and hosts had photos taken to mark the occasion.

In the evening, the Hubei Provincial People's Government held a banquet to welcome Sihanouk, his wife, and their party. Governor Zhang Shuguang presided over the banquet. During the banquet, the guests and the hosts made ebullient speeches. Adviser Han Nianlong and his wife, and responsible members of Chengde Prefecture and City were also invited along with the chief guests.

SRV'S THACH REJECTS THAI TROOP PULLBACK PROPOSAL

OW091411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said Vietnam would not accept Thailand's proposal for a 30-kilometer pullback from the Thai-Kampuchean border of Vietnamese troops, if it was a precondition for talks on the Kampuchean issue.

Thach said this at the airport in Bangkok upon his arrival from Manila yesterday for a three-day visit to Thailand. Asked if he took the Thai proposal as a positive one, he said: "If it is a precondition -- no. If it is a proposal for discussion -- yes."

In Manila, before his departure for Thailand, Thach had expressed the same view on the issue at a press conference. He even accused the ASEAN states of pursuing a dangerous policy which might lead to escalation on the Kampuchean issue.

Nguyen Co Thach asked the ASEAN states to put aside the Kampuchean issue and discuss with Vietnam "the more important" issue of "peaceful coexistence" between ASEAN and the Indochinese states -- Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin puppet regime. He claimed that the policy on the Kampuchean problem adhered to by the ASEAN states would not be successful.

He said in a threatening tone that if ASEAN states should not stop supporting the Kampuchean resistance forces, Vietnam would support "insurgency movements" within the ASEAN states, for each country has its own "internal trouble."

On the question if there were Soviet military bases in Vietnam, Thach said Vietnam would never provide military bases for others. He denied the existence of Soviet bases in Vietnam. But he added "nobody can say that we will never give bases to others."

TRADE UNION FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS INDIA

HKD90917 Beijing CONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 2

[Article by Chen Bolin and Hu Biren: "Traditional Friendship Conveys Infinite Feelings — First in a Series of Article on the Visit to India by the Chinese Trade Union Delegation"]

[Text] Hindi Cheeny Bah'ai Bah'ai

In the glorious season of abundant spring scenery, our three-member Chinese trade union delegation, at the kind invitation of the Indian Trade Union Center and the Indian Laborers' Association, paid a friendship visit to our great neighbor, India. We arrived in New Delhi late at night on 8 April. Although night had fallen, and the surrounding countryside was exceptionally quiet and still, the airport exit area was full of thronging crowds bustling about, and the air was filled with great jubilation. The moment we stepped out of the airport we were engulfed in a sea of friendship. The Indian friends and trade union representatives who had come to welcome us lined both sides of our path, waving red flags, and slogans like "Salute the Chinese trade union delegation," "Long live the unity of the working class," and "Hindi Cheeny Bah'ai Bah'ai" ("the Chinese and Indian peoples are brothers") rang out repeatedly, echoing out above the airport. Suddenly, people came out of the crowd and hung about our necks garland after fragrant garland, woven from heart-shaped telosma, roses, jasmine flowers, and so on; we could hardly see over the top of them. As soon as our hosts tried to relieve us from the "pressure" by removing a garland, we were festooned with yet more. The crowds fought to shower our heads with scarlet rose petals, and countless strong, sturdy hands reached out to shake us firmly by the hand, unwilling to release their grip. The secretary of the Indian Trade Union Center M.K. Pan-di [3382 6611] and his wife had come early to the airport with his three generation family to meet us. Pan-di said that the friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples must be passed on from generation to generation. The secretary general of the Indian Laborers' Association D.D. Wa-xi-si-te [3907 1585 2448 3676], now over 60, visited China last year; highly excited, he had also come personally to the airport to greet us, and was running about animatedly among the welcoming crowd.

Toward evening on 10 April, the Delhi Regional Committee of the Indian Trade Union Center held a magnificent welcoming party for our delegation. Before the start of the meeting, the sky was suddenly covered with a thick blanket of black clouds, and a thunderstorm broke; in spite of this, the masses hurried jubilantly to attend the meeting, braving the torrential rain. The secretary general of the Indian Trade Union Center P. La-ma-mu-di, [2139 7456 4476 5530], who had just come out of hospital, stood at the door of the assembly hall to greet us. During the meeting, the trade union center leaders and the head of our delegation, Chen Yu, gave ebullient speeches, which won enthusiastic response from the audience. Following this, workers' representatives gave a splendid theatrical performance reflecting the contemporary life of Indian workers and extolling the traditional friendship between the Indian and Chinese peoples. When the time came to say goodbye, many workers grasped our hands and said excitedly: It is so rare to have a chance for such a meeting! We have been looking forward to this day for a long time; the friendship between the peoples of India and China will carry on forever.

The next afternoon, over 200 railway staff and workers (including many red-uniformed porters) gathered in the Delhi Railway Station hall to welcome our delegation. Their applause and repeated slogans drew the attention of passing travellers, who gathered around to watch, and at once the whole of the spacious hall was packed with people. The workers formed a queue and one by one presented exquisite homemade garlands of all sizes, then took our hands, extending good wishes to us.

Comrade Chen Yu often presented the garlands he received to the older porters to express his heartfelt respect for them, eliciting thunderous applause and gratified laughter. Our Indian friends said that this moving scene of mutual presentation of garlands between guest and host would be unforgettable. Indeed, wherever we went, be it the northern states, Rajasthan, or Maharashtra, our hosts always held the greatest welcoming ceremonies to express their feeling of friendship toward the Chinese people and workers, leaving us with a profound impression.

Common Aspirations

Kanpur is a heroic industrial city, with a glorious tradition of struggle against the British imperialist invasion. The Indian Trade Union Center held its fifth congress here. We were honored with an invitation to this congress, at which nearly 3,000 representatives were present. The congress was well organized and lively. Each time we entered or left the conference hall, many representatives raised their right fists in salute. During the conference, we were asked daily for autographs and group photographs. Many eager friends gathered around us to ask detailed questions about the state of China's economic construction and its people's lives. They expressed great admiration and envy for our achievements.

In his message of congratulation to the congress, the head of our delegation said that the peoples of China and India have a tradition of friendship dating back over 2,000 years, and have shown mutual concern, sympathy, and support for each other in their struggles for independence and the building of their nations. Our countries have no basic conflict of interests, still less does the problem of mutual threat exist. They both need to advance their understanding, develop friendship, exchange experiences, learn from each other, study each other's strong points to offset their own mistakes, and cooperate closely.

As soon as he had finished speaking, the entire hall gave him a prolonged standing ovation.

In the cities of New Delhi, Kanpur, Agra, Jaipur, Bombay, and others, our Indian friends did their best to find ways for us to visit more projects, to tour around some scenic spots and historic sights, and particularly to have more contact with the masses of workers. At each place we visited, our Indian friends asked us to hold meetings with the local trade union cadres, and to exchange notes on our respective situations and work experiences. The local journalists, even less willing to let any opportunity slip by, interviewed us on questions ranging from the democratic management in our enterprises, the lives of our workers, and family planning, to Chinese foreign policy. Sometimes our hosts would organize 10 or more activities for us in one day, and by the time we saw off the last group of guests, it was already getting on toward midnight. We also learned much from our Indian friends during these exchanges. All of this shows the great concern both sides have for each other, and their wish for more mutual understanding.

Because of our eager desire to satisfy the requests of some of our Indian brother workers in more far-flung places to meet the Chinese trade union delegation, and in order to express the friendship of the Chinese workers toward them, we got up and on the road very early so as to be able to visit them where they lived before they went to work. Though we did not understand their language, we could fully comprehend the joyous sentiments overflowing from their speech. The workers treated us to coarse tea and pancakes; when they saw that we were eating and drinking with such relish, they were terribly happy.

INDIA'S PREMIER GANDHI URGES NUCLEAR BAN

OW100018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today urged all nuclear countries not to use nuclear weapons in any circumstances.

Addressing a joint-chamber meeting of the Yugoslav Assembly, Gandhi said big powers want the non-aligned countries to engage only in economic development, leaving the disarmament issue at their hands.

However, she pointed out, those countries that are not involved in the disarmament talks, especially the non-aligned countries, are to suffer greatly from a nuclear war.

When more and more aligned countries are accepting the position that it will not do to engineer or launch war and that efforts should be made to strive for peace, Non-Aligned countries must not stand idly by, she said.

She said the military buildup in the Indian Ocean region has increased to the point of grave concern and non-aligned countries must resolutely safeguard their own safety.

Gandhi, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day official visit at the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of President Milka Planinc of the Federal Executive Council, also spoke at the Sixth Session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development yesterday in the capacity of the current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and Indian prime minister.

SOVIET TROOPS LAUNCH OFFENSIVES IN AFGHANISTAN

OW100108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet troops in Afghanistan have since May 29 launched heavy attacks in Qandahar Province, a link in the chain of offensives in Herat, Paktia and northern areas of Kabul Province, according to resistance sources here today.

Presently, the districts of Arghandab, Shahvali and Panjvai are under Soviet attacks which are going to be extended to the districts of Arghastan, Dand and Daman. Shortly after the guerrillas surrounded Arghandab and Shahvali districts, the Soviet forces sent 16 helicopters to drop parachute troops and dispatched armored troops there. During the clash, a number of villagers were killed, many villages suffered damage and the crops and farm land were destroyed.

Engaged in these clashes were 12,000 Soviet troops supported by large numbers of tanks, armored vehicles, jet planes and helicopters. Besides, one division of Karmal soldiers in Qandahar City and one Soviet division in Qandahar airport were also thrown into the operations.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY WINS ELECTIONS

OW100733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] London, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The Conservative Party has won the British general election of 1983.

Vote counting is still going on. But up to 02.40 (GMT 01.40) today, BBC TV reports said the Conservatives had gained 326 seats in the new 650-seat Parliament.

Labour leader Michael Foot has conceded his party's defeat. So Mrs Margaret Thatcher has secured her re-election as British prime minister for a second five-year term.

So far the Labour Party has gained 184 seats, while the newly-emerged Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance has got 13 seats. 4 seats went to the others.

WU XUEQIAN ATTENDS UK ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW091402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian attended the reception.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD PARIS MEETING

OW100146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 8 (XINHUA) -- The Council of Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization opened its spring session here today.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy presided over today's session. It was the first time that the NATO council met in Paris since France withdrew from the alliance militarily in 1966.

Mauroy noted in his opening speech that West-East relations were in a delicate state at present and the Atlantic alliance should be consolidated. Talking of the current peace movement, the French prime minister said that the peace movement itself should be respected but "our society is in peace just because our respective countries all maintain their own deterrent forces."

Mauroy stressed that while maintaining its independence France must also be a partner in the alliance. The West and the East must continue their dialogue, he noted.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns appealed to Soviet leaders to understand "our legitimate security concerns." "Instead of threatening us with even more nuclear weapons," he said, the Soviets should "contribute to a positive result of the Geneva negotiations."

Luns put special emphasis on the need to keep military equilibrium in Western Europe. He said, "The Soviet Union recently deployed more SS-20 medium-range nuclear weapons. Such continuous expansion in military forces and weaponry has caused our great concerns." "What we need is adequate military strength to maintain and restore a military equilibrium," he said. "History shows an equilibrium of strength is a necessary condition to maintain international stability."

Luns also said, "Soviet reactions to these constructive Western proposals are not encouraging so far. We will persevere in maintaining the defenses necessary to deter any would-be aggressor, and at the same time we will pursue vigorously the on-going negotiations for arms control and reduction."

Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who is also executive chairman of the NATO Council of Ministers, said, "We have demonstrated our will to engage in and further a genuine dialogue with the East. We continue to believe that this is in the best interest of us all."

The ministers will hold a two-day meeting after the opening ceremony. They will discuss all current major issues, particularly the question of West-East relations, said Luns at a press conference yesterday evening.

Other matters that would likely be included in the agenda are the Vienna talks on disarmament in central Europe, the situation in Poland and the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CHEYSSON, ROGERS STRESS EUROPEAN DEFENSE

OW081427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 7 (XINHUA) -- The primary security tasks facing the West are the Soviet propaganda war on Euromissiles and the increase in their defense spendings.

This view was expressed by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Supreme Allied Commander of Europe Bernard Rogers at the 29th Session of the Assembly of the Western European Union today.

The main themes of the session, which opened here yesterday, are the conventional arms buildup and contributions by the NATO member states.

Rogers, who is in Paris especially for the assembly session to talk about his ideas about NATO defense, said that at the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Geneva talks on nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is trying to achieve two goals: First, it is trying to drive a wedge between the U.S. and its Western allies by means of clever propaganda and skillful manoeuvres; and secondly, to stall or reduce the U.S. missiles from being deployed in Western Europe by NATO. If the Soviet Union sees a NATO politically united and militarily strong and solid, he said, then it would take the negotiations seriously. The best way to achieve final success at the negotiations would be to demonstrate repeatedly our firm resolution to station medium-range missiles on our land, Rogers noted. He said that NATO must go ahead with its plan of deploying 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in case of a failure of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks.

In his address, Cheysson said there exists in Europe a nuclear "imbalance" which must be corrected. Moscow's propaganda drive, he noted, was designed to broaden this imbalance. He said that it was "out of the question" to include France's independent nuclear arsenal in the Geneva nuclear negotiations.

Cheysson said the pacifist movement is dangerous. The governments of West European countries should explain to their people their decisions and positions on West European security issues.

Rogers and Cheysson have different views on the strengthening of NATO conventional forces. Rogers maintained that the conventional deterrent forces should be strengthened to guarantee that "attacks by conventional forces can be defeated without the use of nuclear weapons."

He believed that if a conventional war breaks out, NATO's existing conventional forces will be unable to make up the personnel and material losses after a few battles. But Cheysson feared that the strengthening of conventional forces will make people cherish an illusion that there are other deterrent forces in addition to the nuclear weapons. He said people should be prevented from thinking that some NATO members nations have lost confidence in the U.S. nuclear deterrent forces.

The West European Union, consisting of France, Britain, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, is responsible for coordinating the defense policies, armed forces and arms production of the member countries. The Parliament of the West European Union consists of deputies to the Parliament of the European Commission.

WEST EUROPE PARLIAMENT URGES STRONGER PRC TIES

OW091245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 9 (XINHUA) -- The Parliament of West European Union has called on West European countries to hold regular consultations with China to maintain world peace and to develop their trade and economic cooperation.

A recommendation paper adopted on June 7 at the 29th session of the Parliament urged West European countries to take all possible measures to get rid of blocks hindering the trade and economic cooperation, especially limits imposed by the Paris-based coordinating committee. It was necessary to convey this point of view to the United States and other members of the organization for economic cooperation and development, the paper said.

The paper, entitled "China and European Security", said that West European countries should oppose the possible transfer of Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles to the Asian part of Soviet territory as a result of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks. The paper said that China is an essential factor in the balance of world forces, saying that her importance in the world will grow in the coming decades along with the development of her economy, the stability of her political and social system, the modernization of her armed forces and her active diplomacy.

China's policy of peace and economic opening "wholly conforms to the interests of Europe" and her proposals for cooperation with Western Europe should be carefully studied and acted upon, the paper said. It expressed doubt whether America's sale of advanced military weapons to Taiwan under the present conditions contributes to the interests of the West.

MEDICAL STUDY GROUP ENDS 13-DAY MALTA VISIT

OW091431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- A medical study group of the Ministry of Health of China today ended a 13-day visit to Malta during which it signed a minute on medical cooperation with the Maltese Government according to a report from Valletta. They discussed issues related to setting up a Chinese center in Malta which gives priority to acupuncture. Maltese Minister of Health Vincent Moran received the Chinese group during the visit.

SRFY'S SUKOVIC MEETS, LUNCHEES PRC'S YAO QILIN

OW092040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, met here today Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Qilin who was here to attend the 6th session of the UNCTAD.

They exchanged views on further development of the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Li Ke, head of the Chinese delegation to the UNCTAD session, and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei.

M. Sukovic gave a luncheon in honor of Yao Qilin.

CSSR'S SVOBODA MEETS PRC'S MA XUSHENG

OW100252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Prague, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak Vice Foreign Minister Svoboda met Ma Xusheng, head of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, here this afternoon.

They had a friendly talk.

Later, Svoboda gave a dinner in Ma's honor.

Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Li Tingquan was present on both occasions.

Earlier this morning, Ma Xusheng met with Moravec, head of the Third Department of Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry and had a frank and sincere talk with him on bilateral relations and other issues of common concern.

WARSAW PACT HOLDS MILITARY EXERCISES IN GDR

OW081924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, June 8 (XINHUA) -- The Warsaw Treaty Organization held military exercises codenamed "Union-83" in the southern part of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) today to examine its military capabilities in a state of combat.

The exercises were directed by Soviet Marshal V. G. Kulikov, commander of the Unified Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states. Troops from the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union took part.

Inspecting the exercises were the GDR and Czechoslovak defense ministers, the Polish vice defense minister and the commander of the Soviet troops in the GDR.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG GREETES OAU SUMMIT

OWO91231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1003 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, on 8 June sent a telegram to the 19th OAU summit to extend war greetings to it. The telegram reads in full as follows:

Addis Ababa

The Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity:

On the occasion of the successful opening of the 19th OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extend warm greetings to the conference.

Since its founding, the OAU has actively promoted the development of the movements for national independence in Africa, persisted in opposing foreign interference in African affairs, firmly worked for the maintenance of independence and sovereignty of the African countries, and vigorously promoted economic cooperation among African countries, thus making major contributions to African solidarity and development. The OAU has played an important role in international affairs and thus won acclaim from the people of Africa and the world as a whole.

The African countries and people are striving for the development of their national economies and the improvement of people's living standards as well as for their national construction and the complete liberation of the African continent. We believe that by further strengthening their solidarity and cooperation, the African countries and people will certainly succeed in fulfilling these glorious but arduous tasks. I wholeheartedly wish that the current summit conference will make new contributions and score fresh progress toward achieving the lofty purposes of the liberation, solidarity, and development of the African Continent as defined in the OAU Charter. The Chinese Government and people, will, as always, steadfastly stand by the African countries and people and firmly support their just cause.

I wish the conference a complete success!

[Signed] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

Beijing, 8 June 1983

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON OAU SUMMIT ASPIRATIONS

OW100114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 9 Jun 83

["Commentary: Wish and Expectation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA correspondent Tang Tianri) -- The 19th Summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which had become the focus of world attention, officially opened Wednesday night in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, after surmounting obstacles on its way of advance. The peoples of the world and China hailed this as a victory for the African people.

The convention of the 19th OAU summit has been over a rough and bumpy road. The 19th summit failed to open first time in August last year in Tripoli for lack of a quorum of 34 members because of sharp dispute over the membership of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic (SADR). Then the second attempt on November 1982 collapsed because of disputes over Chad's representation. Since then, African countries made untiring efforts for the convening of the 19th OAU summit.

After repeated consultations day and night among African heads of state and government, major blocks over Western Sahara and Chad were removed, leaders from 49 OAU member states (except Libya) attended the summit. This is a great victory in safeguarding African unity.

Recently, certain ill-intentioned people spread pessimism about the organization and even forecast that June 8 would be OAU's "doomsday." Others feared that the internal disputes would lead to the end of unity among African countries. To all these ill-wishes and worries, the successful opening of the twice-delayed summit testifies that, first, with similar historical sufferings and current common tasks, these independent African countries seek for unity, not split, which is an irresistible historic trend. Gone are the days when they were disunited and down on their knees under the colonialist rule; secondly, African countries can iron out disputes, strengthen their unity and cooperation themselves through overall consideration, patient consultation, and by seeking common ground while still having minor differences.

The OAU, a symbol of African solidarity and cooperation, was established in 1963. Since its creation, it has made remarkable achievement in mobilizing, organizing and backing its member states against South African racism, supporting southern African people's struggle for national liberation, fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism, enhancing African solidarity and cooperation, preserving national independence and state sovereignty and promoting the collective development of Africa's economy. It is sincerely expected that the current OAU summit would make new contributions in strengthening African unity, resisting foreign intervention, realizing the complete liberation of the African Continent and promoting the national economy of African countries.

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN EXECUTIONS

HK100832 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "No Butcher's Knife Can Cow the South African Freedom Fighters"]

[Text] Disregarding the strong protests from the international community and world public opinion, the South African racist regime flagrantly executed three freedom fighters of the African National Congress of South Africa -- Mogoerane, Mosololi, and Motaung -- on 9 June. The Chinese people express utmost indignation against and strong condemnation of the South African authorities' brutal action.

The three black people were patriots fighting against South Africa's racism. By executing them, the South African authorities have challenged human justice and conscience and world public opinion. This also reflects the awkward predicament in which the reactionary regime is bogged down. In the recent period, the South African racist regime has been set back again and again in its plan for false independence by setting up "homes for black people" and in its political plots of carrying out so-called "reforms." With the daily development of the South African people's struggle against the racist rule, the diabolical racist regime has fallen into an extremely shaky plight. In order to linger on and to maintain its shaky rule, it has shown the ferocious features of a slaughterer and is trying to crack down on the people's struggles by means of bloody repression and slaughter. The killing of three black patriots was obviously intended to be a warning against all black patriots who are fighting against the criminal racist rule.

When putting up a last-ditch struggle, all reactionaries resort to slaughter as their attempt to rescue themselves from extinction. This can only show their weakness rather than their might. However, no slaughter can cow the people struggling for freedom. While a freedom fighter lays down his life, tens of thousands of others will emerge. They will hold aloft the antiracist banner and march forward along the path opened up by their comrades in arms. The South African authorities' criminal acts can only arouse more indignation and greater resistance among the South African people and the people throughout the world, and add fuel to the flame of the struggle for the liberation of Africa.

PRC-GAMBIA PROTOCOL ON MEDICAL TEAM SIGNED

OW092032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Dakar, June 8 (XINHUA) -- China and Gambia signed in Banjul today a protocol on sending China's fourth medical team to Gambia, according to a report from the capital of Gambia.

The protocol was signed by Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Gambia Liu Fenzhi and Gambian Minister of Public Health, Labor and Social Affairs M.C. Jallow on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the protocol, the Chinese medical team will be based in the Bansang hospital and its personnel will increase from 16 to 25. Part of the medicines and medical instruments needed by the team will be loaned by China.

POLITICAL BUREAU'S LIAO CHENGZHI DIES 10 JUNE

OW101106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, died of sudden heartstroke in Beijing at 05:22 hours on June 10, 1983, at the age of 75. The C.P.C. Central Committee, the N.P.C. Standing Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of China made the announcement here today in deep grief.

The announcement said, Liao Chengzhi was an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party, proletarian revolutionary, noted social activist, and outstanding leader of the party and the state. It said: "Liao Chengzhi had made indelible contributions in the protracted revolutionary struggle and to the cause of socialist construction, to the consolidation and development of the patriotic united front for the realization of the great unity and reunification of the motherland, and to strengthening friendly relations with people of all countries of the world and safeguarding world peace. He enjoyed high prestige inside and outside the party and at home and abroad."

The announcement said: "The parents of Liao Chengzhi were Mr. Liao Zhongkai, one of the founding members of the Kuomintang, and Madame He Xiangning. For this, Liao Chengzhi had contacts with important figures of the Kuomintang now in Taiwan and other places, including Mr. Chiang Jing-kuo. Liao Chengzhi also had wide contacts with compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese.

"Liao Chengzhi's death is a great loss of our party and people.

"He passed away at a time when the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress is in progress. This has caused great sorrow among the deputies."

BEIJING TV SHOWS AIRBORNE MANEUVERS IN HUBEI

HK091530 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 9 June in its regular 1100 GMT newscast carries as its last domestic news item (at 1118 GMT) a 2-minute filmed report on the 6 June "parachute landing [kong jiang] maneuvers" carried out by a "certain unit" of the PLA airborne force in a "certain area" of Hubei Province, according to the announcer.

This filmed report, filmed by Hubei television station reporters, says the parachute landing maneuvers were carried out "on the largest scale since the founding of the PLA," to report to the party and the people on the airborne force's "great achievements in promoting modernization and regularization."

The film opens with a shot of rocket launchers firing from two trucks. It then shows several planes flying, and two tanks moving over an open field. Next, the following leaders are shown sitting on a reviewing stand and watching the maneuvers: Zhou Shizhong, commander of the Wuhan PLA units; Yan Zheng, political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units; Li Yongtai, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force; Liu Shichang, deputy political commissar of the PLA Air Force; Huang Zhizhen, governor of Hubei Province; (Wang Qun), deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; (Wu Jiyuan), commander of the Wuhan PLA units' Air Force; and (Kang Zinhua), political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units' Air Force. These leaders are identified by the announcer.

The film then shows several planes flying and many parachuters descending and landing. This is followed by several long shots of leaders reviewing troops in an unidentified parade ground. The film then ends with several long and medium shots of a parachute-jumping performance given by several members of the "1 August" parachute unit, according to the announcer.

ZHANG AIPING INSPECTS CHENGDU PLA 6 JUN

HK100237 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] On the morning of 6 June, Minister of Defense Zhang Aiping inspected work in the Chengdu PLA units and met leading comrades of the units together with old comrades who have retired to the second and third lines. He heard reports given by leading comrades of the units and made a speech.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Tan Qilong and Yang Rudai accompanied Zhang Aiping.

Comrade Zhang Aiping pointed out in his speech: At present we must do a good job of replacing the old with the new in the leadership groups. The new and old must unite as one. The old comrades can, as far as they are able, take part in some meetings and go down to investigate in the lower levels, and act as staff officers for their replacements.

Comrade Zhang Aiping stressed that it is essential to pay attention to solving the problem of supporting able people in assigning personnel to the leadership groups. The leadership must select able people in accordance with the criteria of the four transformations of the cadre force, while the masses must recommend able people according to the same criteria. We must not be jealous of able people or avoid them. Being jealous of them means envying others. It is all the more necessary to thwart and overcome this phenomenon among old, middle-aged, and young cadres. Avoiding able people means being afraid that others will remark on individual relationships whenever people who are very familiar with the situation and knowledgeable about it are recommended. We must stress public spirit and not be afraid of gossip.

Comrade Zhang Aiping pointed out: The most important thing in selecting cadres is moral character. With regard to cadres who made mistakes, we should see whether they are willing to put things right and boldly forge ahead. He said: It is impossible to demand that the newly-promoted middle-aged and young cadres make no mistakes. They might be defeated in their first and second battles. Afterwards, we should see whether they are drooping and depressed or still in high spirits. We should not say they are no good just because they are defeated.

Comrade Zhang Aiping expressed satisfaction with Army-government and Army-people relations in the Sichuan area. He demanded that the Sichuan party, government, Army, and people further strengthen unity and do a still better job in all work.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NPC SESSION

Group Discussions Continue

OW091355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Many deputies to the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress attributed the present excellent situation in China to the correct policies of the government and the initiative of the people. These factors, they said, also guaranteed that this situation would improve continuously.

Quoting Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement that "the present situation of stability and unity is irreversible," Hu Hong, chairman of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said in a panel discussion: "This is a correct analysis." He cited his province as an example to show the importance of correct policies. Stability and unity in Fujian Province, Hu Hong said, came as a result of the implementation of policies concerning cadres, returned Overseas Chinese and intellectuals, the providing of jobs for a great number of young people and the struggle against criminal activities in economic and other fields. "Now more and more Overseas Chinese are coming back to visit relatives or to invest in economic projects," he said. "An increasing number of compatriots from Taiwan have come to Fujian for visits."

The policy of stimulating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world has created new avenues for the provincial economy, he said. Despite repeated natural calamities, Fujian has reaped good harvests for four consecutive years. Total grain output in 1982 was 16.8 percent more than 1978 while the peasants' net income almost doubled. The total volume of export trade was nearly twice as much. The provincial congress decided last April to further liberalize policies and offer more favorable terms to foreign and Overseas Chinese investors, he said.

Wu Baisen, a fisherman from Guangdong Province who became pretty well off through labor in recent years, also spoke in favor of the present policies. He told fellow deputies that party General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited with him earlier this year and encouraged him and other fisherfolks there to work hard for the prosperity of their village. "The policies adopted after the Third Plenary Session of the Communist Party 11th Central Committee are policies guiding the Chinese people to prosperity," the 60-year-old fisherman said. "I hope the current NPC will elect state leaders to continue the current policies."

Coalminer Ai Youqin from Hebei's Kailuan mines said, "We workers are masters of the country. Now that coal is in great demand, we'll exert ourselves to produce more coal. My workmates all support the present policies and are resolved to contribute to the success of the four modernizations." Ai holds the record of cutting an average of 44 tons of coal a day, double the quota, for six years running.

Dr. Lu Buyan, vice-president of the Jining Medical School in Shandong, told his fellow deputies that the day before he left for the congress, an old professor came to his home, asking him to convey to the central authorities this message: "The present policies enjoy the support of the people in general and the intellectuals in particular. We intellectuals will devote our all to revitalizing our nation." Lu, 51, added that he was glad to hear Premier Zhao mention in his report the meager remuneration for middle-aged intellectuals. "We feel heartened so long as the government cares for us and wants our help in national construction."

Yang Feng, the 62-year-old president of the Sichuan Agricultural College, underlined with red pencil the words "actively develop the feed industry" when he was listening to Premier Zhao Ziyang's report in the Great Hall of the People on June 6. "These words bespeak what I've been working for over the past 30 years," he explained. Yang, who studied in the United States in his youth, won a state grant of 500,000 yuan in 1978 for a research project on pigfeed. He plans to reduce by 1985 the average cost of raising each pig by 10 yuan.

If the project turns out successful, he said, it would mean an additional gain of 500 million yuan a year for Sichuan Province. "All this would be impossible without a correct policy," he added.

Wu Renbao, 55, leader of the Huaxi production brigade in Jiangsu Province, summarized the rural situation in these words: "Never have the Chinese peasants had such a secure life as today. They are full of go and free from worry." His brigade is now funding college education for young peasants from the village. "Relying on policy and science, we can certainly raise labor productivity and realize the national goal of quadrupling gross output value by the end of the century," he said.

Deputies Support Key Construction

OW090931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) — Premier Zhao Ziyang's call to ensure success of key construction projects has won enthusiastic support from provincial officials and deputies attending the National People's Congress. Some delegations have put forward preliminary plans for their own localities at panel sessions. Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, proposed a set of measures guaranteeing successful completion of the eight key projects in the capital. These include a new complex for Beijing Library, a color television center, an international telecommunications center, and three transregional projects. Beijing is also building a number of projects to improve the city's infrastructure and serve the key national projects. The total workload on hand was already much greater than the capacity of the city's construction force and material supply, the mayor said. Many projects started at the same time could not be finished in time, so that the city looked like a sprawling construction site, he said. To ensure on-schedule completion of the key projects, Chen said, the municipal government decided to rearrange priorities, pool available financial, material and human resources, and cut off projects outside of the state plan.

He stressed supervision and political education and warned against wrangling for departmental interests at the expense of the national projects.

Su Hua, vice-governor of Anhui, said at another group meeting that his province will give all-out support for the nine key projects the central government plans to build there. Consenting to the vice-governor's pledge, Huang Huang, the provincial party secretary, stressed the need to invigorate the economy of the counties so that they can become self-reliant financially and enable the state to concentrate funds on key projects.

Zhu Erpei, a deputy from the Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai, said he was strongly impressed with Premier Zhao's statement that success or failure of the key projects is related to the future of modernization and fundamental interests of the people. Completion of the first stage and start of the second phase of this complex will come in the crucial years in the 1980's, a decade for laying a solid foundation, he said. "We are fully aware of the significance of concentrating human, financial and material resources on the construction of key projects when the country's economic strength is still limited," Zhu said. He said the company is encouraging the employees to raise rationalization proposals and enforcing a strict economic responsibility system so as to make the fullest possible use of the funds allocated by the government.

Jiangxi Deputy Views Streamlining

OW091431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Deputy Xu Qin from east China's Jiangxi Province supported Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement on streamlining of government institutions in his report to the Sixth National People's Congress. Speaking at a panel discussion, Xu Qin, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, cited examples in the province to show that the streamlining of the provincial government has led to "closer contact between the government and the people and greater efficiency in administrative work." The restructuring of the provincial government organs began late last year. "The work has been accomplished in Jiangxi," Xu Qin said. The number of provincial government departments have been trimmed by 28, leaving only 37, and 38.1 percent of the leaders are college educated. Reduction of red-tape has raised efficiency, Xu Qin said. New leaders of the education bureau discovered through investigation that the projected enrolment in the province's institutions of higher learning fell far short of the demand. They discussed the problem with college and university leaders and worked out measures to recruit more students. The commerce bureau and the planning commission established a commodity information office and an economic information research institute respectively to meet local needs. Many new leaders made a point of going to grassroots units to make investigation and study and solve problems on the spot.

Xu Qin said that the province will start trimming the county government organs next winter. The State Council earlier called for completing the streamlining of county and city governments throughout the country by next spring, thus bringing the nation-wide drive for restructuring government institutions to a conclusion. Xu Qin counseled efforts to scout for young talents for leadership positions at various levels and encourage supervision of government work by the masses.

Writers, Artists on Zhao Report

OW100831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Writers and artists attending the National People's Congress agreed that Premier Zhao Ziyang's overall evaluation of literature and art in China is realistic and to the point. Addressing panel sessions over the last few days, these deputies reviewed past achievements, promised more and better works inspiring the people to revolutionary ideals, and criticized unhealthy tendencies such as commercialism and bourgeois liberalization in art and literature.

Playwright Cao Yu attributed the recent achievements in Chinese literature and art to favorable state policies, political stability, progress in economic development and socialist ethics, and China's rising international prestige. He summarized the new advances in Chinese literature as marked successes in novelettes and short stories, increase of promising new writers, diligence of established authors, and expanded international exchange. Cao Yu deplored the fact that drama was falling behind the times and urged Chinese dramatists to catch up. He agreed to the premier's assessment of the problems in literature and art. A certain tendency to commercialize cultural activities does exist, he said.

Commercialism in art and literature is likely to produce adverse effects on the younger generation on whom the future of the country depends, Cao said. "This runs counter to their role of educating the people in communist morality, patriotism and love for socialism." He said the education gap due to the "Cultural Revolution" and the resultant poor taste among young people, performers and audience alike, are largely to blame for the rise of commercialism in art.

The playwright said he saw many instances of commercialized art in the West, which should serve as a warning to socialist China. He hoped that art critics would be more outspoken about works showing this tendency or having unhealthy content.

Guangdong deputy Guan Shanyue, a noted painter of the traditional school, said he especially appreciated Premier Zhao's statement that a revolutionary writer or artist must not use his works or performances to seek fame and fortune. During the war of resistance to Japanese aggression, Guan Shanyue recalled, he went to Chongqing from Macao to help the movement of national salvation but received no support from the Kuomintang authorities. Although in financial difficulties, he refused to sell the scrolls he had copied from the Dunhuang Murals to the U.S. Information Office. In recent years, he has donated all earnings from his paintings to children's welfare institutions. Always believing in the educational value of art works, this landscapist is noted for imparting vigor and life to his paintings. An artist should always bear in mind the social effect of his works, Guan told fellow deputies.

Yang Mo, who represented China at the 1981 international woman writers conference, said that the premier's remarks "contain encouragement and expectations while giving a timely analysis of the problems that exist." Cultivation of socialist ethics should go along with and lend an impetus to economic development. Without sound social morality, material wealth alone cannot possibly bring about the four modernizations, Yang said. She said she often saw in the West the conflict between spiritual poverty and material wealth. She said she was proud of the Chinese people's sense of purpose despite their relatively poor material life. Many new talents and outstanding works have emerged in the past few years, Yang said. "However, there are some works that show a tendency of commercialism and bourgeois liberalization," she said. "This calls for timely education and necessary criticism."

Yuan Xuefen, a Shaoxing Opera singer, agreed with Yang Mo and cautioned against works spreading unhealthy ideas instead of inspiring people and being crude artistically. As president of the Shaoxing Opera Theater of Shanghai, Yuan Xuefen has trained many good opera singers. She said that artists should be serious about their role in fostering socialist ethics. They must never deviate from the orientation of serving the people and socialism, Yuan said.

Xia Juhua, chairman of the Chinese Acrobats Association, called on her colleagues in art and literature to review past achievements as well as those practices detrimental to the progress of socialism. She began performing with a circus at the age of six and joined a government-financed acrobatic troupe after liberation. In the old society, she said, acrobats were forced to do risky stunts to make a living. Socialism enables all artists to pursue true art, she said. It is necessary to let a hundred flowers blossom to suit the people's diverse needs. But the prerequisite is that works of art should have a high ideological and artistic standard, she stressed.

Army Writer on Zhao Report

OWO92028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) — Liu Baiyu, a veteran Army writer, today described Premier Zhao Ziyang's evaluation of China's achievements in literature and art in his government work report as "to the point and enlightening." A PLA deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress, Liu said in an interview with XINHUA that the premier's comments "carry both encouragement and criticism." "They pinpoint the defects while showing clearly the way forward" the essayist said. Liu Baiyu is a vice-chairman of the panel of judges for China's first Army literary and art awards scheduled for August 1, 1983. Army literary and art workers have achieved remarkable successes over the past few years, he said. Writing on military subjects has also improved. He cited a number of well-written new novels on military themes such as "Wreaths at the Mountain Foot" which depicts heroism of a new generation of soldiers and which has evoked an explosion of warm response; "Artillery Company Leader," which portrays junior officers who devote themselves to the modernization of the Army despite unhappy personal experiences; and "Oasis in the Desert," which describes the lofty aspirations of Army scientists. Liu Baiyu paid tribute to these works for their characterization of the outlook of new people in a new era, their frank approach to acute contradictions which were avoided in literary works about the Army, and the breakthrough they have scored in artistic creation. "A common feature of these works," he said, "is that they are not disheartening while exposing contradictions and that they glow with brilliant ideals." "Literature is a sower of ideas," he went on. "Socialist literature should sow socialist ideas. Or, what'll be its difference from capitalist literature?"

Liu attributed the "hard-won" success to the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee held in late 1978, which "emancipated our mind," and to the criticism of certain tendencies of bourgeois liberalization on the ideological front in 1981. "They have guided our writers along a healthy and broad road," he said. The outstanding works were produced also because the authors had rich experience in going among the people. Young writers were encouraged to go to the frontline and see action with the troops during the counterattack in self-defence against Vietnamese aggression so they could have a real taste of war.

Liu said he fully endorsed Premier Zhao's favorable comments on the achievements in literature and art. He thought the premier's criticism of certain unhealthy phenomena was "fair," he added. Liu agreed that it is necessary to fight the decadent "money-oriented" attitude and guard the purity of socialist literature and art. "A literary work would betray the ideal of serving the people and socialism if it is created solely for money," he said.

He described Premier Zhao's call to create more and better works of art appealing to the people as "a glorious duty" of writers and artists. In a sense, he said, war literature can serve as a good textbook for instilling the revolutionary outlook in youngsters. "Even in time of peace," he said, "contradictions and struggles remain in socialist construction and the revolutionary spirit and heroism are still needed. Only works spreading the optimist spirit of daring to surmount all difficulties can inspire the Army and the young generation," Liu Baiyu said.

Letters Congratulate NPC Session

OW100748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- More than 9,200 letters and telegrams carrying congratulations and proposals from people across China had reached the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress up to nine p.m. Thursday. "Never before have we got so many letters in so short a time," said a leading official of the "letters from the people" section working for the congress. He expected the figure to go well beyond 10,000 today. Staff workers were busily counting letters coming in yesterday afternoon when this reporter called. "Sichuan 74!" "Beijing 100!...they reported after sorting out the letters according to mail addresses.

On the opening day of the session, the official said, more than 1,100 letters and telegrams arrived, and the number grew to 1,800 on June 8. He said that there are so many letters because "the current session inaugurates a new congress and, in addition to discussing government work, will elect leaders of the state, which naturally draws the attention of the whole country."

Letters and telegrams of congratulations have been received from workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, soliders, patriotic democratic personages as well as Young Pioneers. Frontier guards stationed at the Koulin mountain area on the Yunnan border sent a telegram on June 6, pledging to "heighten our vigilance and wipe out any enemy intruders at any time."

Many letters sent their best wishes to the deputies and asked them to exercise their rights and perform their duties conscientiously. Some stated their views on the election of leaders, saying that they expect the deputies to elect those who firmly adhere to the party line, are experienced in running state affairs and are capable of leading the people in the drive for modernization. A great variety of proposals have come from engineers, retired workers, teachers, Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. The subjects range from streamlining of administration, methods for improving economic results and intellectual investment to family planning and birds protection.

Twenty-five staff workers from offices under the NPC Standing Committee, the party Central Committee and the State Council are working with the "letters from the people" section. "So many letters are coming in that we have to work overtime, sometimes into the small hours," the leading official said. "All useful proposals have been forwarded promptly to the departments concerned for consideration," he said.

CHINA DAILY Welcomes Report

HK100212 Beijing CHINA Daily in English 10 Jun 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Heartening Report"]

[Text] The entire Chinese nation are heartened by Premier Zhao Ziyang's report made to the deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress Monday. They welcomed the message of stability and growth which is the keynote of the report on the work of the government.

From their own experience, the Chinese people will readily concur in the assessment that the country has followed a path of sound growth in the past five years. Seldom in the recent past have they enjoyed more ease of mind and witnessed such a steady growth of the country toward prosperity.

They certainly will share the premier's belief that the present situation of social stability and political solidarity is irreversible, and that nothing will hold back or undermine this historical trend. For only five years ago they were still recovering from the disastrous decade-long "Cultural Revolution," and the economy was tottering on the brink of collapse.

Readjustment

As Premier Zhao pointed out in the report, decisive in putting China's economy onto the path of sound growth has been the policy of readjustment. China's economy has achieved a marked growth and her trade and other economic relations with the outside world have expanded rapidly. These gains are particularly impressive against the backdrop of a worldwide recession and shrinking international markets.

The premier spoke highly of the rural responsibility system which has helped to bring China's agriculture out of its protracted stagnation and enable it to achieve a sustained overall upsurge. More than that, as the premier said, it has solved a fundamental problem that had long plagued China's socialist agriculture. This problem is how to integrate the superiority of collective ownership of land and other means of production with peasants' initiative in household management and allow both to develop fully. It is a progress of profound and far-reaching historical significance.

Confident

Looking ahead to the coming five years, Premier Zhao was confident that the growth rate set in the current Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85) could be surpassed, and that a somewhat higher rate could be set for the next, the seventh (1986-90). By continuing to focus on economic development, China will also endeavour to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and in standards of social conduct.

The premier rightly drew the attention of the nation to the problems we are facing foremost among them is the disturbing trend of reduced state revenues owing to decentralized use of funds by local governments. He pointed out that while the value of industrial and agricultural output registered an annual increase of 7.3 percent in the four years from 1979 to 1982, state revenues dropped by 3.3 percent. Unless there is a speedy change in this state of affairs, he warned, there will be no adequate financial and material guarantees for our key construction projects and our plan of laying a solid foundation in the 1980s and entering a new period of vigorous economic growth in the 1990s will fall through.

He also emphasized that strict population control was necessary to further develop the economy and continue the improvement in people's livelihood.

The five years under review by Premier Zhao marked a radical and successful departure from the recent past that was characterized by the persistent error of pursuing high production targets and indiscriminately expanding capital construction beyond our means. Future success will be assured if we continue, as the premier stressed, to avoid overstepping objective realities and attempting the impossible, and strive only for what can be achieved.

RENMIN RIBAO PUBLISHES LECTURE ON DEFECTION

HK090940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 83 p 5

[Lecture No 35 on PRC criminal law: "The Crime of Defecting and Turning Traitor"]

[Text] The crime of defecting and turning traitor means that a Chinese citizen rebels against the revolutionary cause and goes over to the enemy, or surrenders to the enemy to engage in counterrevolutionary activities after being arrested and captured.

The crime of defecting and turning traitor prescribed in Article 94 of the criminal law, and the crime of instigating defection defined in Article 13 of the criminal law, are related but different in nature. The crime of instigating defection means the act of inciting others to rebellion. The crime of defecting and turning traitor means that the person surrenders to the enemy, turning traitor, or leads others to defect to the enemy. The act of defecting and turning traitor also means that the person concerned may have been instigated, seduced, and brought by the enemy, or that he surrenders without being able to resist after being arrested and captured. He may have also, of his own accord, surrendered to the enemy, prompted by his reactionary thinking.

The crime of defecting and turning traitor is marked by the following features:

1. The culprit concerned commits the act of defecting and turning traitor. For example, he may rebel against the revolutionary cause and go over to the enemy camp at home or abroad. Or he may surrender to the enemy after being arrested and captured, selling out the relevant organization or comrades and carrying out counterrevolutionary activities. Or he may carry out some other activities. It is also an act of defecting and turning traitor if anyone among state workers, military personnel, the people's police, and the militia turns over border defense military facilities, weapons, equipment, and so forth to the enemy.

It should be noted here that being arrested or captured by the enemy is different in nature from surrendering to the enemy and turning traitor after being arrested and captured. Only the act of surrendering to the enemy, selling out the relevant organization and providing information, or carrying out other counterrevolutionary activities after being arrested and captured, constitutes the crime of defecting and turning traitor.

2. The relevant culprit is subjectively prompted by counterrevolutionary aims. For example, he goes over to the enemy in order to rebel against the revolutionary cause and carry out counterrevolutionary activities. Any person who steals across the state (regional) border and goes over to a foreign country or an enemy-controlled area without carrying out or attempting to carry out any counterrevolutionary activity, but for personal reasons, such as returning to his family, pursuing higher studies, making a living, and so forth, should be punished, when the case is serious, for the crime of stealing across the state (regional) border as part of the crime of disrupting the maintenance of social order. Only a person who steals across the state (regional) border, prompted by counterrevolutionary aims, and seeks to surrender to the enemy abroad is punished for the crime of defecting and turning traitor.

3. Those criminals who defect to the enemy and turn traitors can only be the state workers, military personnel, people's policemen, militiamen, and the citizens of our country.

Article 94 of the criminal law prescribes three sets of circumstances surrounding the act of defecting and turning traitor -- general circumstances, such as an individual going over to the enemy side; serious circumstances, such as leading a group to go over to the enemy side in rebellion, or leading state workers or coercing other citizens to go over to the enemy in rebellion; or circumstances where someone leads an armed unit, the people's police, or the militiamen to go over to the enemy side. These three sets of circumstances constitute the crime of going over to the enemy side in rebellion. But cases vary, as far as the harm caused to society is concerned. So criminal responsibilities imposed on cases also vary.

The criminal law stipulates that defection in rebellion be subject to more than 3 years' and less than 10 years' imprisonment, that serious cases or the leading of a group over to the enemy in rebellion be subject to more than 10 years' imprisonment or life imprisonment, that leading an armed unit, the people's police and the militia to go over to the enemy in rebellion be subject to life imprisonment or more than 10 years' imprisonment, and that cases where extraordinarily serious harm is caused to the state and the people and the situation is especially bad be sentenced to death. Any sentence imposed should be accompanied by the deprivation of political rights. The forfeiture of property may also be imposed.

RENMIN RIBAO PUBLISHES LECTURE ON TREASON

HK091320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 5

[Lecture No 36 on PRC criminal law: "The Crime of Instigating Treason and Rebellion"]

[Text] The stipulation of Article 93 of our criminal law contains two crimes, namely, the crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion.

The crime of instigating treason refers to actions of instigating, seducing, or bribing any state functionary or any member of the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to defect or to hand defense installations and military equipment over to the enemy.

The crime of instigating rebellion refers to actions of instigating, seducing or bribing any state functionary or any member of the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to betray the revolution and carry out counterrevolutionary disturbances.

The crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion are kinds of sinister and ruthless counterrevolutionary criminal activities used by the enemies at home and abroad for the sake of overthrowing the government of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system, and an attempt to sabotage and disintegrate our state mechanism as well as armed forces from within the revolutionary organization. A fortress is most easily captured from within. Finding an opening from within to carry out subversion and sabotage is a counterrevolutionary trick habitually employed by the enemy. Since the founding of New China, the enemies have never slackened this kind of counterrevolutionary sabotage. They not only instigate rebellious activities inside the country, but they also instigate rebellious activities outside the country. We must take firm measures against this kind of counterrevolutionary crime and severely punish the counterrevolutionaries instigating rebellious activities.

The main features of the crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion are:

1. The perpetrator has carried out the act of instigating treason and rebellion. Any act which uses such means as counterrevolutionary agitation and instigation or takes advantage of the weak points of the target of instigation to threaten, seduce with promise of fame, gain, and position or with a sexual trap, and bribe with money and material benefits in an attempt to cause any functionary of the state, the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to defect or to hand defense installations and military equipment over to the enemy, is considered as instigating treason. Any act which uses the aforementioned means in an attempt to cause any functionary of the state, the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to betray the revolution, to carry out counterrevolutionary disturbances, to burn, kill, and loot, and to attack party and government organs as well as the masses, is considered as instigating rebellion.

2. The crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion engineered by the criminals refer only to such designated targets as functionaries of the state, the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia, as prescribed by the law. These people are different from the masses in general because they either hold specific duties or are in direct control of weapons. If they should one day be instigated to rebellion, they could certainly cause grave harm to the state and the people. This is the reason the enemies at home and abroad often regard such people as a target of instigation. Of course the enemies are all-pervasive, and they may instigate treason and rebellion among people outside these designated targets. However, such cases do not constitute a crime of instigating treason or rebellion, and they can be dealt with according to the other relevant stipulations of the criminal law.

3. The perpetrator has a subjective counterrevolutionary motive. Judging from the act of instigating treason and rebellion itself, obviously he is hoping that the target to instigation will betray the motherland, sell out the revolution, defect to the enemy, or carry out counterrevolutionary disturbances. Therefore, this kind of crime is obviously an attempt to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system of our country.

Regardless of whether the perpetrator is a Chinese citizen, a foreigner, or a stateless person, regardless of what method he uses to instigate rebellion, and regardless of whether the target of instigation has been instigated and whether treason or rebellion has been carried out or not, as long as the act of instigating treason and rebellion has been carried out, it will instantly constitute a crime of instigating treason or rebellion.

Counterrevolutionaries instigating treason and rebellion are very dangerous and must be severely punished. The criminal law stipulates that those guilty of the crime of instigating treason and rebellion will be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment with a fixed term of not less than 10 years. Cases of a particularly heinous nature causing great harm to the people and the state can be given the death penalty. At the same time, the deprivation of political rights and the confiscation of property can be concurrently carried out.

SYMPOSIUM ON HUMANITARIANISM, ALIENATION REPORTED

HK100601 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 83 p 3

["Philosophical Trends" column by Chang Guo: "SHEHUI KEXUE YANJIU Holds a Symposium on Humanitarianism"]

[Text] The editorial department of SHEHUI KEXUE YANJI [SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDIES] invited some theoretical workers of the Chengdu area to hold a symposium on humanitarianism and alienation.

Those present at the symposium maintained: The question of alienation and humanitarianism is a theoretical question on the ideological front which is closely related to the realities of life. It is also a very complicated question which needs conscientious study and discussion.

The symposium laid stress on the discussion of the relationship between Marxism and humanitarianism. On this question, there were some differing opinions.

First, some comrades maintained: Communism is Marxist humanitarianism. Their reasons are as follows: 1) Thinkers, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, have always paid attention to the duty of men. In the social sciences, men are studied from many different angles. The study of men is for the sake of men. The theory of human nature is the study of human nature. Not only the bourgeoisie can study this theory, Marxists should also study this theory and find correct answers to it. We must absolutely not put men outside Marxism. 2) Communism is based on the abolition of private ownership and on the abolition of exploitation and oppression. It is humanitarianism which will enable men to become new men, and humanitarianism which will be merged in practice. It is different in principle from past humanitarianism, which required the treatment of men really as men under the conditions of maintaining private ownership and class antagonism. This was absolutely impossible. In analyzing the activities of men in the realities of life, Marx showed the developmental law of human history, found out the social root causes which produced inhuman phenomena and the material strength which could realize communism, and pointed out that the only way to emancipate mankind was to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie through class struggle. Therefore, it can be said that communism is Marxist humanitarianism.

Second, some comrades maintained that Marxism contained humanitarianism. Humanitarianism emerged during the Renaissance in Europe. Its emergence consciously or unconsciously inherited human cultural heritage. Marxism is an "example which has emerged from the whole of human knowledge." Obviously, as cultural heritage, Marxism does not simply abandon bourgeois humanitarianism. It has critically inherited and contains bourgeois humanitarianism. Marxism has far exceeded all past humanitarianism.

Some comrades maintained: It must be made clear in what sense Marxism contains humanitarianism. "Containing" does not mean that all aspects of humanitarianism are included in Marxism. Marxism only contains excellent results of humanitarianism. It does not contain the historical idealist system. Without a clear explanation, there will be ideological confusion.

Third, some comrades maintained: There is no such thing as Marxist humanitarianism.

Some comrades said: Marxism and humanitarianism belong to two different ideological systems. Marxism understands society according to the objective law governing social development, and humanitarianism takes "human nature" as a criterion for observing history. The former is historical materialism, and the latter is historical idealism. There are no humanitarianist factors in Marxist historical materialism and the Marxist theory of surplus value. Marxism once accepted the thought of Feuerbach, but it did not inherit Feuerbach's humanitarianism. On the contrary, it criticized his theory of love of humanity.

Some comrades maintained: Using Marxist viewpoints to fully appraise the historical role of humanitarianism is different from putting forward the theory of Marxist humanitarianism. It must be ascertained that in history, humanitarianism opposed feudalism and theology, and expressed indignation and protested against inhuman phenomena in capitalist society. We cannot regard Marx as a humanitarianist because he affirmed humanitarianism in his early works.

We must understand that he did so for the needs of struggle at that time. Nor can we say that Marxist humanitarianism was the result of critically inheriting bourgeois humanitarianism because Marxism adopted a critical attitude toward inheriting bourgeois humanitarianism.

Some comrades said: In his early works, Marx used the same means of expression as Feuerbach, but he also used the same means of expression as other socialists. When studying Marx early works, we should study the actual process of his ideological development. Marx early works are in line with his late works. But "the line" they are in is that concerning historical materialism, and not humanitarianism.

The symposium also discussed the question of alienation and whether there was alienation in socialist society.

JINGJI RIBAO ON FUNDING KEY CONSTRUCTION

HK100157 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0239 GMT 9 Jun 83

["JINGJI RIBAO Stresses Concentrating Finances and Material for Key Construction Projects" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today JINGJI RIBAO in an editorial stresses concentrating finances and material for key construction projects.

The editorial discloses: According to the Sixth 5-Year Plan, China has arranged 890 large and medium-sized new or continuing construction projects. The number of projects which require an investment of over 500 million yuan totals 93. These key construction projects, and the key construction projects for energy and communication in particular, have a bearing on the future development of the national economy as a whole and on modernization. They will play a decisive role in raising the level of national economic production and technology, harmonizing the proportionate relations between all sides, further improving economic distribution, and developing new industrial departments. However, the big key projects require more investment and a long construction period. They also require a series of ancillary projects, and they cannot be completed by a single locality or department. Therefore we should do our utmost to concentrate the strength of the country.

The editorial says: Since the founding of the PRC over 30 years ago, although we have suffered various setbacks, we have in the end succeeded in setting up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial system and a national economic system with a large number of key projects serving as a pillar, thus laying a preliminary foundation for further carrying out modernization. This is also a result of the construction which has been carried out by concentrating forces.

The editorial says: According to the government work report of Premier Zhao Zhiyang, the major issue which we are facing in present economic construction is to promote the key development construction by concentrating finances and material. The editorial points out: Only by giving up some things can we concentrate our effort on other things. When carrying out construction on a basis of poverty, only by concentrating finances and material can we succeed in doing some important things in a certain period of time. Our country is big and poor. It greatly lacks finances. The limited funds have been seriously decentralized and they cannot be concentrated for key construction projects. If this abnormal situation cannot be changed rapidly, then the state cannot guarantee funds and material for the key construction projects. The task of laying the foundation in the 1980's will come to nothing and the new economic development in the 1990's will be without prospect.

The editorial says: At present there are two tendencies which merit our attention: 1) In the past few years, the state made great efforts to regulate the relations between accumulation and consumption, and between construction and livelihood, enabling them to fundamentally match the national strength. However, with a turn for the better in the national economy, the tendency of blindly expanding the scope of capital construction has reappeared and has failed to be curbed so far. 2) While dealing with the relationship between centralization and decentralization, and between overall interests and partial and local interests, at present, the general scale of capital construction throughout the country is quite big, and the problem is that the proportion of the budgeted construction investment which the state has directly arranged is too meager. The proportion of the investment funds independently raised by the localities, departments and enterprises, and the capital construction invested with various loans, is too big. The investments in energy, communication and other key construction projects have failed to meet the requirement of the plan. General processing industries and nonproductive undertakings exceed the plan. This situation must be changed rapidly.

The editorial calls on the leading cadres of all localities, departments and enterprises to weight up the gains and the losses, to put the partial and local interests in a correct relationship with the fundamental interests, and to try in every possible way to concentrate finances and material and to ensure the successful completion of key development construction.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES COMMODITY INSPECTION

HK091352 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Conscientiously Do a Good Job of Inspecting Import and Export Commodities"]

[Text] The inspection of import and export commodities is a requisite link in international trade, and is an important work in developing foreign trade, promoting production at home, and safeguarding construction work and the interests of consumers. At the initial stage after the founding of the country, our government had already set up a functional department in charge of the inspection of import and export commodities and issued the relevant regulations and laws. Now there are organs for the inspection of import and export commodities all over the country. A contingent of professional inspection personnel has been trained. Comparatively sophisticated means of inspection have been installed. Thus a certain basis for the inspection of commodities has been well established.

For the last 30 years and more, close coordination and mutual assistance have been achieved between commodity inspection departments and those units which are engaged in the production, marketing, consignment, and consumption of import and export commodities. Their work includes imposing legal inspection of important import and export commodities, supervising and controlling the quality of goods and the inspection work of the departments concerned, and exercising unified control over the evaluation and certification work in foreign trade. In this connection, all the tasks assigned by the state have been well fulfilled. Our country's certificates of inspection on commodities have been enjoying good prestige in international trade and have become effective documents in dealing with customs clearance, delivery of goods, accounting and disputes where claims are concerned. Facts have proved that good performance in the commodity inspection work can strengthen the competitive position of our export commodity in international markets, and expand our exports, prevent the importing of substandard and inferior goods, with the result that our production safety and health of people and animals can be protected, and resolve in a fair way disputes in international trade. In short, commodity inspection work can make great contributions to our country's socialist construction and to promoting the development of our foreign economic trade. We should further strengthen this work so as to meet the needs of the continuing expansion of our foreign trade.

A number of comrades in certain units do not have enough understanding of the important significance of strengthening the inspection of import and export commodities, and they have some confused ideas. Some comrades hold that commodity inspection work is "looking for trouble" and "affecting the performance of exports," and they are for a "relaxation of policy" in this respect. Some comrades blindly believe that there are no problems concerning the quality of foreign products, or else they are "waiting for rice to cook" and regard inspection work as "time- and energy-consuming." Some comrades in the commodity inspection departments also have the tendency of being afraid of difficulties and of not daring to impose stringent inspection. We should realize that the purpose of strengthening the inspection work of import and export commodities is to ensure the quality of the commodity, to promote the development of the import and export trade, and to safeguard the interests of the state and the departments concerned. We should proceed from the overall situation of maintaining the interests and prestige of our country, and actively and in an all-round fashion strengthen the inspection work of import and export commodities. At the same time, publicity and education work should be strengthened so that the broad masses can understand the importance of strengthening commodity inspection work.

Earnestly strengthening the state's inspection work of import and export commodities is the common duty of the units which are engaged in the production, marketing, consignment, and consumption of import and export commodities, and the commodity inspection organs, as well as the transportation units, and the storage units. Under the unified guidance of the state's general and specific policies, leading organs at various levels must coordinate their efforts to jointly accomplish this task.

COMMENTATOR ON THEFT, DAMAGE TO MINERAL RESOURCES

HK091402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Theft and Damage to the State's Mineral Resources Are Forbidden"]

[Text] Theft and arbitrary exploitation of resources of the state-owned gold mine in the small Qin Ling mountain area are really startling. The departments and areas concerned should take effective measures to curb these extremely mean and destructive activities.

Nobody is allowed to steal and no collective unit is allowed to arbitrarily exploit mineral resources which are the properties of the state and the precious wealth of all people. Theft and arbitrary exploitation of mineral resources constitute a crime which is subject to penalty by law. Precious metal resources are particularly important as destruction and waste of these resources may cause enormous losses to the state. Therefore, we must resolutely safeguard these resources.

In the last few years, in order to speed up the exploitation of gold and other mineral resources, many localities actively promoted collective gold mining enterprises and encouraged them to fully exploit those small-sized mines for which state management is unsuitable. Their practices, which consist with the principle of walking on two legs, should continue to be strongly encouraged. But, before mining gold, collective enterprises must apply for approval from departments concerned. At present, collective units in certain areas mine beyond their allotted section and infringe upon the properties of state-run mines. Their practices may jeopardize the rational exploitation of resources as well as interfere in the daily operation of state-run mines. At the same time, lawless persons steal mineral ore in some places. We must promptly stop these activities and resolutely deal blows at those principal culprits.

One of the important reasons why the activities of theft and damage to state-owned gold mineral resources are so rampant is that some of the local leading cadres have assumed an ambiguous attitude toward them. For the benefit of their own areas and their own units, they have been indifferent to these infringements upon the interests of the state. Their dereliction of duty is just intolerable. In order to more effectively safeguard and administer state-owned mineral resources, leading departments and cadres at all levels must give first priority to the interests of the state, properly handle the relationship between the interests of the local and whole, and make no compromise on theft and damage to the state's mineral resources.

The key link to curbing theft and damage to state-owned mineral resources is to prohibit the illegal purchase, transport, and sale of mineral ore. The purchase and marketing of ore must be brought under the unified control of the responsible state departments, and all illegal ore procurement centers which have been established without permission are subject to abolishment. Without the approval of the departments in charge of gold mining at the state and the provincial levels, no railway transport unit is allowed to transport gold ore. Those mines which are allotted for collective management should also apply for a mining certificate from their respective provincial departments in charge of gold mining, and mine within their own allotted sections under the technical guidance of state-run mines.

Education on the legal system must be strengthened. And we must regularly carry out a propaganda drive to educate those peasants in particular who live around the mining areas. Some rules and regulations should be included in rural conventions and rules and be publicized. We should also carry out anticorruption education among the workers and staff members of state-run mines, geological prospecting teams, railway departments, smelters, and other units. A small number of units and individuals who violate the law by damaging state-owned mineral resources and jeopardizing the building and construction of mines must be penalized according to the law.

CHILDREN, OFFICIALS ATTEND PLAY AT ZHONGNANHAI

OWO91820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- Some 1,000 Beijing children and teachers enjoyed a play by the Hubei drama troupe this evening in Zhongnanhai, the seat of the Communist Party Central Committee. They were invited by the General Office of the party Central Committee.

The performance followed a recent suggestion by Chen Yun, member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party Central Committee's Political Bureau, that the Hairentang Hall be opened to children each year around June 1, International Children's Day.

The children were joined this evening by party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu and Hao Jianxiu. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1646 GMT on 9 June in a report on the Beijing children and teachers attending a play at Zhongnanhai along with party and state officials adds the names of Wang Shoudao, Zhu Muzhi and Wang Zhaoguo among the officials attending.]

The children's play, "Diary of Class Two, Grade Five," gave the audience real and vivid pictures of the studies and lives of children and the hard work and joys of teachers. Since May 19, the Hubei troupe has given 22 performances of the play in Beijing, to the warm welcome of theater goers.

REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS AT GUANGDONG MILITARY MEETING

HK090925 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 83 p 1

[Report by Cao Shaoye and Ma Xinmin: "New Leading Body of the Provincial Military District Formed"]

[Text] Approved by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the new leading body of the provincial military district has been formed. Recently, the provincial military district held a meeting of old and new cadres on the replacement of the old by the new. Both the old and new cadres unanimously expressed that they would cooperate closely and, under the leadership of the CPC committee of the Guangzhou PLA units and the provincial CPC Committee, strive to create a new situation in the building of the provincial military district and the people's militia.

Wang Meng, political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, as well as first political commissar of the provincial military district; Lin Ruo and Wang Ning, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Chen Jide, director of the political department of the Guangzhou PLA units; Zhang Juhui, commander of the provincial military district; Zhang Mingyuan, political commissar of the provincial military district; Zhuang Gennan and Xu Yannian, deputy political commissars of the provincial military district; Yang Gang, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district; Zhang Hongyun, director of the political department of the provincial military district; Li Zizhong, He Zhifeng, and Song Wenyu, advisers to the provincial military district; and Hao Shengwang, former commander of the provincial military district all attended the meeting.

Ren Zhongyi delivered a speech at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, he paid respects to those old comrades who had withdrawn from the leading body. He highly praised those old comrades' revolutionary consciousness in emphasizing the party's cause and taking the initiative to resign authority. He said that the old comrades had made great contributions to the party and people in the protracted revolutionary struggle, contributions which the party and people would never forget. He hoped that the old comrades would pass on experience, give help, and set an example in training new comrades, and continue to make contributions to the party's cause. He also hoped that the new leading body would "carry on well, study well, and bring forth new things in a good manner," and strive to create a new situation in the building of the Army and the people's militia. He said that carrying on well meant we must be familiar with and master everything about the work of the Army and people's militia in the military district as soon as possible, and strongly carry out all work.

Studying well meant we must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's line, guiding principles and policies, and science and culture so as to continuously upgrade our ideological and theoretical level and leadership skill. Bringing forth new things in a good manner meant that we must do away with old practices and ideas, dare to blaze new trails, open up a path to march forward, and create a new situation in our work.

Wang Meng also delivered a speech at the meeting. He stressed that the new leading body of the provincial military district must respect and be subordinate to the leadership of local CPC committee, carry out the people's militia work centered on local CPC committees, earnestly carry out the activities of jointly building civilized villages by Army and civilians, continue to vigorously support local socialist construction, and further build closer relations between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

On behalf of the new leading body, Zhang Juhui, commander of the provincial military district and Zhang Mingyuan, political commissar of the provincial military district, expressed that they would inherit the good ideology and style of the old comrades, carry them forward and, with the support of the old comrades, strive to carry out the work of the provincial military district and people's militia in a good manner.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS 17-18 MAY

HK090829 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 1

[Report by Wu Wenxiang: "The Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Holds First Meeting"]

[Text] The first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held on 17-18 May. At the meeting, members of the committee studied the Constitution and adopted a decision on approving the mid-level people's courts in Hainan and other places, and the provincial branch of the People's Procuratorate, to continue to exercise their functions and powers.

Chairman of the Standing Committee Luo Tian and Deputy Chairmen Xue Yan, Fan Xixian, Guo Dihuo, Du Changtian, Zeng Dingshi, Zhong Ming, Xiao Juanying, Huang Youmu, Liang Guang, Luo Xiongcai, Wang Wei, and Wu Youheng attended the session. Provincial Vice Governor Yang Li and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate also attended the session as observers.

On 18 May, members of the Standing Committee seriously studied and discussed the PRC Constitution and the PRC organic law for local People's Congresses and local people's governments so as to more clearly understand the functions, powers, and tasks for the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

At the meeting, the committee adopted the namelist of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Credentials Committee, with Liang Guang as its director and Wang Lishan, He Baosong, Luo Keming, Yan Yijin, and He Juncui as deputy directors. Members of the committee are Deng Yunkai (female), Li Shiqing, Yang Jun, Chen Zibin, Chen Shufeng, Lin Ke, Rao Buru, Ni Hongyi, Xu Jinxing, Huang Yanhuai (female), Liang Fengqi (female), Liang Guishang (female), and Duan Muzheng.

In order to consolidate and perfect the system of People's Congress and to better exercise the functions and powers of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee according to the stipulations of the Constitution and the organic law, the session decided to establish five subcommittees respectively taking charge of legal affairs, economic and financial affairs, rural affairs, educational, scientific, cultural, and public health affairs, and Overseas Chinese affairs. The appointment of members of each subcommittee was also approved by the session. These subcommittees are executive bodies in charge of daily routine on behalf of the Provincial People's Standing Committee and will work according to the Standing Committee's decisions.

In accordance with the CPC central leadership and the State Council's decision on carrying out the administrative structural reform, the session decided that the mid-level people's court and the branch of the provincial People's Procuratorate in the Hainan administrative zone should continue to exercise their functions and powers in the period of the structural reform until a new mid-level people's court and procuratorate being formed. Similarly, mid-level people's courts and branches of the provincial People's Procuratorate in Shantou, Foshan, and Shaoguan Prefectures should also continue to exercise their functions and powers until the administrative structural reform is complete.

The session decided to appoint He Wen as the general secretary of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Lishan, Yang Jun, and He Bi as deputy general secretaries; Li Xiangling as general secretary of the provincial People's Government; Ye Chenghai as director of the provincial foreign economic work committee; and Song Zhiying as director of the provincial public security department.

GUANGXI LEADERS NOTE SELF-CRITICISMS

HK091454 Beijing XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1251 GMT 9 Jun 83

[By correspondent Sun Dianwei: "A Well Received Meeting Held by the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee" -- XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 9 Jun (XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held in Nanning from 26 May to 6 June its second work conference since the establishment of the new leading group of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, bringing to light those problems left over from the "Cultural Revolution." Since the first work conference, a number of people among the "three categories of people" on the stage (those making a start by following Lin Biao and the "gang of four," those seriously affected with factionist thinking, and those smash-and-grabbers) have been pronounced as persons relieved of their duties or removed from office to be investigated. Many areas have begun to expose those problems left over from the "Cultural Revolution."

Fully developing democracy and speaking their minds, the 1,000-plus leading cadres at and above the county level attending this conference exposed those problems hidden over many years.

After discussions, the following several major problems about what is right or wrong were clarified:

1. A wrong leftist line was followed in Guangxi during the "Cultural Revolution;"
2. The "three categories of people" not only exist in Guangxi but will remain on the stage for a long period of time, their number is unlimited;
3. Several years ago, Guangxi gave the appearance of stability and unity but actually had many serious hidden unstable factors;
4. Failure for a long period of time to solve those problems left over from the "Cultural Revolution" in Guangxi is, in the final analysis, to be blamed on the former autonomous regional CPC Committee;
5. The "three categories of people" on the stage in Guangxi gang up to form factions and seek to serve their private ends, forming new factional forces.

This meeting made a decision on reversing several major cases which, with a bearing on the whole region, had been wrongly handled during the period of the "Cultural Revolution." of these major cases is the one concerning the underground party in Guangxi. Now, it is confirmed that the underground party which was operating in Guangxi before liberation was a component part of the CPC, and this Guangxi underground party and the guerrillas under its leadership had made their due contributions to the Chinese revolution. The meeting also made the decision to reverse all wrong conclusions concerning the anti-localist and anti-local nationalist tendencies dominating Guangxi in the 1950's.

During the meeting, Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a further self-criticism on his own factionalist practices. And Zhang Xudeng, deputy commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, announced the five-point directive issued by the CPC Committee of the Guangzhou PLA units in support of the local CPC Committee in clearing out the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution." Huang Yun, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, gave a concluding speech at the meeting. He first affirmed that Guangxi Region had undergone important changes and an encouraging situation had been emerging since the new leading body of the regional CPC Committee had been formed. At the same time, he pointed out that as these changes were rather drastic and preparation in many fields was not sufficient, leading people at all levels would be faced with many complicated problems. Having made a concrete analysis of the situation, he assigned tasks for the future. The meeting discussed the document on the summing-up of the historical experience of the "Cultural Revolution" in Guangxi and the four documents concerning the policy on handling the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution." All these documents will be distributed for implementation after the meeting.

The CPC Central Committee working group, headed by Zhou Yifeng, attended the meeting.

GUANGXI RIBAO SCORES FACTIONALIST ELEMENTS

HK090318 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Report on 8 June GUANGXI RIBAO Editorial: "On Factionalism"]

[Text] Vigorously strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism is the key to handling well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi. To overcome factionalism, apart from recognizing its characteristics and expressions and the harm it does, it is also necessary to analyze the different attitudes of different people toward factionalism, in order to adopt different methods to solve the problem. The characteristic of factionalism is to counter or replace the interests of the party and people with those of the individual or the small clique. Why were so many masses and cadres embroiled in the factionalist activities that were developed by people during the Cultural Revolution? It was because during the Cultural Revolution people were split into factions, and factionalism became legal and was developed to the limit.

The factionalism of the cultural revolution was also characterized by leftism. Both of the two mass organizations in Guangxi formed and developed under the influence of the leftist mistakes and the ultra-leftist trend of thought of the Cultural Revolution. Hence the factionalism of both factions was characterized by leftism. Both factions claimed to be leftist and the more revolutionary. Such claims were able to mislead a part of the masses under the historical conditions of that time. In fact, both the factions were leftist in quotation marks. There was no exception to this, nor could there have been.

The resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the country, which was adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, pointed out: History has established that the great cultural revolution was internal chaos erroneously launched by the leader and taken advantage of by counterrevolutionary cliques, which brought serious calamity on the party, the state, and the people of all nationalities. It can similarly be said that the factionalism of the Cultural Revolution also brought serious calamity to the masses and cadres in the two factions. The only ones who benefited were an extremely small number of extremists, speculators, careerists, and conspirators. They seized the chance of the Cultural Revolution to rebel and rise to power, and climbed into leading posts at all levels.

The affair of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary armed coup was the result of the overthrow of a whole series of basic party principles by the Cultural Revolution.

"Objectively this affair proclaimed the failure of the theory and practice of the Cultural Revolution. The collapse of this counterrevolutionary clique educated and gradually awoke the masses. Factionalism gradually faded out among the great majority of the cadres and masses.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the cadres and masses have become still more clear-sighted and have detested the continuation of factionalism. The signboard of factionalism has become totally discredited. This is the basic fact we must realize when analyzing the current factionalist problems in our region.

Who then are the people who still stubbornly cling to factionalism? They are mainly people of the three categories. They did bad things during the cultural revolution. They were regarded as activists and meritorious officials by certain leading cadres who harbored factionalism viewpoints or were influenced by factionalism. They were rapidly recruited into the party or promoted cadres and taken into the leadership groups at all levels. Many of them were promoted to important and even extremely important leading posts. They received several salary hikes and were able to combine powers with interests. They became true beneficiaries of the Cultural Revolution. They also used the powers in their hands to pursue unhealthy practices, to go in through the back door and arrange for their relatives, friends, and cronies to be placed in important posts. They thus ruined the party work style and became seriously divorced from the cadres and masses. In this way, after more than 10 years of painstaking effort, they formed an all-round and deep-rooted factional setup that went beyond the original mass organizations.

In order to preserve their vested interests and conceal the mistake and crimes they committed in gravely violating law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution, the people of the three categories continue to pursue unhealthy practices in a big way. They are naturally extremely unwilling to uproot factionalism, eliminate leftist errors, and correct unhealthy practices. They are extremely unwilling to completely negate the Cultural Revolution and to handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in accordance with party policy and state law. This is because eliminating leftist errors and correcting unhealthy practices means eliminating and correcting their own mistakes and completely negating the so-called merits they gained during the Cultural Revolution, handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in accordance with party policy and state law, and acting to ensure that they cannot preserve their vested interests. With no truth in their hands, they can only rely on factionalism to conceal themselves, and so they will naturally continue to uphold and incite factionalism.

For this, we can see that the attitude of the people of the three categories toward factionalism is fundamentally different from that of the masses and leading party cadres who originally belonged to the two big factions. The factionalism of the masses and leading party cadres in the past was mainly a problem of understanding. The people of the three categories cling to factionalism mainly to preserve their vested interests.

There are two aspects of these people's reliance on factionalism to conceal themselves: 1) They seek factionalist people in the upper-level leading organs as protectors; 2) They wave the old signboard of cultural factionalism to start rumors to mislead the masses, in an attempt to stir up the factionalism that was discarded long ago, to hook-wink the masses and conceal themselves.

Now they can no longer rely on protectors in the upper strata, because the leading cadres at all levels are all strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism, and are resolved to handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. The people of three categories who belong to the upper strata have become lonely figures who find it hard to protect themselves, so how can they protect people in the lower strata?

Factionalism has become totally discredited among the cadres and masses and finds no market among them. The cadres and masses suffered enough from factionalism during the Cultural Revolution and long ago enhanced their awareness. They will not be fooled again. Hence it is completely impossible for the people of three categories to stir up new factionalism in a vain attempt to use factionalism to save themselves. What must be particularly pointed out is that the party Central Committee and the regional CPC committee have summoned up resolve to handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi before the end of the year. Solving these problems well accords with the will of the people and the general trend of events, and cannot be stopped. Any one who wants to stir up factionalism again or stubbornly cling to it can only isolate himself still more and be rejected by the party and people.

Since the people of three categories attempt to use factionalism to conceal themselves, we must pay attention to avoid being fooled by them. In accordance with the Party Central Committee's instructions, we must vigorously bring party spirit into play and resolutely overcome factionalism. The leading cadres at all levels in the party must be still more spontaneous in eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit; they must maintain political unity with the Central Committee, take a clear-cut and firm attitude, follow the instructions of the Central Committee in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region before the end of the year, complete the important historic task of bringing order out of chaos, and lay an excellent foundation for opening up a new situation in socialist modernization in Guangxi.

The fact is that many leading cadres have spontaneously acted to correct leftist errors and eliminate factionalist influence since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially since the 6th Plenary Session. They have also adopted various methods to wage struggle against factionalism. Since the April work conference of the regional CPC committee pointed out that certain leading comrades of the committee harbored factionalism or were affected by it, and analyzed the main expressions of factionalism, still more leading comrades have taken the initiative to examine their own factionalism in a truth-seeking way. They are determined to solve the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. These comrades regard the interests of the party and people as the most important thing. This is very good. We hope that everyone will continue to act like this. The leading cadres must pay a high degree of attention to this point: They must not fail to eliminate factionalism in accordance with party policies on account of favors of protection extended to them in the past by people of the three categories.

The masses long ago recognized the features of the people of the three categories. Now many people in the know have taken the initiative to expose to the party and government the errors and crimes of people of the three categories and of people who seriously violated law and discipline, and have helped the party and government to handle problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. More and more people will do this in the future. Here, we want to solemnly warn people of the three categories and people who made serious mistakes who stubbornly cling to factionalism: Do not overestimate the strength of factionalism and underestimate the strength of the party and people. You must fundamentally change your erroneous stand, acknowledge your mistakes, and honestly make a clean breast of your problems. This is the only way out.

We believe that in the wake of the enhanced ideological awareness of the cadres and masses, and the continual fading away of factionalist influence, the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is bound to produce still greater results.

XIANGTAN UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCING 'BRAIN DRAIN'

HK100145 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Despite continuing improvement in conditions in running the school, many teachers of the new-style Xiangtan University have asked for transfers, causing a grave problem of brain drain. This problem -- which affects its future -- has now become the talk of the university among the 4,000-odd teachers, students, and staff members. They feel pressed to rouse the concern and attention of the authorities at a higher level.

Still in its developing stage, Xiangtan University is short of teachers. In recent years they have already transferred many teachers to other posts. At present, over half of the teachers remaining in the university have asked for transfers. As most teachers are thinking of leaving the university, resulting in a continuous brain drain, normal teaching, studying, and research work are suffering great losses.

At the foreign languages department of the university, there used to be 52 teachers, giving lessons in English, German, French, Japanese, and Russian. But so far, 7 foreign language teachers have left, and 17 more have been approved for transfer by university authorities. Meanwhile, 12 others have already sent in their applications for transfer. The English section of this department used to have a complete set of teachers for all the courses in the curriculum, and their teaching capability was comparatively strong. If those teachers are transferred, this section will be disabled. Some courses will have to be closed. The microbe laboratory of the environmental protection speciality in the chemistry industrial department has accepted two key projects of scientific research from departments of the province. As a result of the removal of technical personnel, the equipment in the laboratory has been lying idle, the experiments have been interrupted, and the research projects can hardly proceed.

A few years back, Xiangtan University was still a stretch of barren hills. Most of its teachers came here from old and renowned universities, and from research centers in big cities. At the initial stage of construction of the university, the teachers lived in peasants' houses in three nearby communes. They had to walk on narrow paths in the fields, doing all kinds of heavy household chores by themselves, fetching water with buckets slung from shoulder poles, carrying coal to their houses, and buying grain and vegetables for their daily consumption. At night, they had to rely on the dim light from kerosene lamps to prepare their lessons, correct students' exercises, and help them in their study. Under such difficult conditions, the teachers were glad to set their worries aside, but hoped for a faster development of the university in order to cultivate more talents for the state.

Today, the campus is crowded with tall buildings. Teaching and studying facilities and living facilities have now reached a reasonable level. With conditions much better today, why should the number of teachers who have asked for transfer grow larger and larger?

In searching for an answer to this problem, an assistant professor presented a vivid image: Here the sand loaded on the heads of the intellectuals is much too thick, and much too much. People are suffocating from this. So even though conditions at the university are much better today, people cannot stay here with their minds at rest.

While visiting the university, reporters felt that there have been many abnormal phenomena on the campus not in harmony with the political climate outside the campus. Those phenomena are really suffocating and unbearable. A CPC member and professor in the chemistry department of this university is a renowned scholar of chemistry in our country. He is fair-minded, dares to persist in the principles of the CPC, and enjoys high prestige among the masses. After he took office as first deputy secretary of the university CPC Committee and deputy principal of the university, he once spoke out fairly for the teachers on the problem of the allocation of resident housing, and resisted unhealthy tendencies. This offended another deputy principal, who was full of rebellious spirit characteristic of those turbulent years, and who ended by banging his fist on the table, throwing an ink bottle on the table, and storming at the professor with abusive words. The professor was so sickened by all this that he fell ill and was kept in bed. Last year, at the university party representative conference, the name of this professor, who had been regarded as an alien element, was struck off the list of candidates for members of the university CPC Committee.

A teacher of the foreign language department had normal working contact with a foreign specialist living on the campus. This was regarded as a political incident and the teacher came under investigation and rude interrogation, and he was compelled to write a self-criticism. This teacher had to submit to humiliation and asked for a transfer. The person in charge of the CPC General Office of the department threatened him by saying: Even if you are transferred, we will make you never stand up again for the rest of your life. You should behave yourself by pulling your head in.

In the philosophy department, a deputy professor has long engaged in the study of the history of Western philosophy. In recent years, he has written a thesis on humanism, existentialism, and alienation with a Marxist approach, which roused attention and disputes among philosophy circles. The university authorities regarded this scholastic issue as a political one, and simply would not let it drop. They were not content with singling out the assistant professor for public censure, but sent out invitations to scholars from other parts of the country to join in the censure. But of course, their invitations were turned down because of disagreement with such rough and abnormal handling of the case.

The reporters have gone through the following strange experiences themselves. We were here to carry on open investigation and interviews. However, some teachers, having told us about their cases, urged us again and again to keep secret what they had said. When saying goodbye, they looked around lest they be seen by others. Some teachers had no end of misgivings. They agreed to have interviews with us, but when the appointed time came, they were so worried that they made excuses and failed to keep the appointments. Some old professors were bold enough to send us written statements, but they only wanted them copied out and would not dare sign their names on them.

The teachers and cadres of Xiangtan University believe that the basic cause of these abnormal phenomena is the influence of leftism, which is still deep-rooted in this university. During the 10 turbulent years, this university was set up after the model of the Chaoyang Agricultural Institute, and there have existed problems deriving from leftism in its orientation, curricula, administrative system, and personnel. Today, when entering a new historical stage, the university authorities have not made a serious and systematic inventory of these problems. On the contrary, they believe that the university has an excellent background, and no historical problems but its own peculiarities, and that there is little or no problem in the implementation of the policy on the intellectuals, and it cannot be mentioned in the same breath as Hunan University. Actually, as indicated by the teachers, the influence of leftism is far from being eliminated, so it is not strange that so many strange phenomena have taken place since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. To run Xiangtan University well, great effort must be spent in primarily solving this fundamental problem.

GUIZHOU MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC WORK

HK100537 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Summary] The provincial government held a telephone conference on economic work on 9 June. A responsible comrade of the provincial economics committee pointed out at the meeting: Government at all levels must get a thoroughly good grasp of agricultural production and ensure the overfulfillment of the task of transplanting rice on 11.6 million mu. It is also necessary to do a thoroughly good job in industry and communications production.

The meeting demanded that industry and communications get a good grasp of the following tasks:

- 1) Strengthen production organization and control, harmonize production, supply, and marketing, and do everything possible to organize raw material supplies well; 2) Promote the work of enterprise consolidation; 3) Speed up the pace of reforming the finance and trade setup; 4) Strictly control the scale of capital construction investment and ensure the completion of key projects; 5) Do a good job in production safety work.

Vice Governors Zhang Yuhuan and Zhou Yansong attended and spoke at the meeting.

SICHUAN TO STRENGTHEN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

HK100257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The provincial government recently decided to adopt a combination of administrative intervention and economic measures to strengthen the management of energy. The government demanded that all areas and departments in the province set up energy management organs and put them on a sound basis, continually perfect the management system, carry out technical transformation in a planned way, and succeed in cutting -- not increasing -- energy consumption while increasing production, or achieving a higher output increase with a lower energy consumption increase.

Last year, the province's energy savings were equivalent to 2.77 million tons of standard coal. Sichuan succeeded in conserving energy while increasing production. In order to carry out ongoing and sustained energy conservation work, this year the provincial government has decided on energy conservation policies and measures according to different departments and enterprises in light of their conditions. According to initial projections, after these policies and measures are instituted, the province will save a further 1.5 to 1.8 million tons of standard coal this year on last year's basis.

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGME ON 'ONE CHINA, ONE XIZANG'

HK061257 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 83 p 3

[Article by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee: "Xizang Marches Along a Bright Road"]

I

[Text] It has been 32 years since the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Xizang was signed. With the signing of the agreement, the Xizang nationality was forever freed from the invasion and bondage of imperialism, and returned to the big family of the PRC, in which there is friendship and equality among all nationalities, and is marching on the bright road of unity, progress, and growth. Over the past 32 years, Xizang has undergone tremendous changes.

Having gone through democratic reform and socialist transformation, Xizang has entered into the socialist society from a dark and backward society of feudal serfdom. A million serfs have been liberated and become masters of the society. The change in the social system has opened up a wide prospect for Xizang's social progress and the prosperous growth of its economy and culture. Under the leadership of the CPC, the people of Xizang have made great strides in economy and culture over the past 32 years. The total grain output reached 475,000 tons in 1982, more than 3 times the 1952 figure, and the animals numbered 23 million, 3.4 times the 1952 figure. The industrial output value of Xizang in 1982 was 150 million yuan from almost nothing in 1951. School education has also made great strides. Now a contingent of intellectuals with Zang nationality as its mainstay has been formed. They are playing an even greater role on various fronts. The living standard of the broad masses of people have also been greatly improved.

The achievements of Xizang are great, but the rate of development has not been as quick as expected. This is mainly because of the effects of the "leftist" errors in the past, especially the disruption of the 10 turbulent years, which has a direct bearing on the rate of development. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, order has been brought out of chaos; the wrongs of "leftism" have been set right; and the party's policies on nationalities, religion, united front, and intellectuals have been implemented; at the same time, economic policy has been relaxed, and measures have been taken to exempt taxes and reduce purchase quotas, and to restore and increase farming and pasture areas; also, the system of contracted responsibility in various forms has been implemented in a big way. All this has resulted in a more rapid growth in the economy and in all the various enterprises, and an obvious improvement in the living standard of the broad masses of people. We see a picture of prosperity everywhere in Xizang.

II

Xizang is an inseparable part of the PRC. As early as the ninth century, Tibet established close ties with the Tang Dynasty, especially with the royal marriage between Slon-brtsan-sgam-po and Princess Wen Cheng of the Tang Dynasty, which had a far-reaching influence on the relations between the two nationalities of the Han and the Zang, and the economic and cultural development of Xizang.

In the 13th century, the Yuan Dynasty unified China, and also unified the region of Xizang. Xizang has since then been included in the map of China. In the few hundred years of history thereafter, the unified relationship of Xizang and the motherland has continuously been strengthened and solidified. Though imperialists attempted to split our nation, cultivated a handful of scums of the nation, and engaged in the so-called "independence of Xizang," all their conspiracies went bankrupt in the end. In the "agreement concerning the peaceful liberation of Xizang," it is clearly stipulated that "the people of Xizang are to unite and drive the imperialist influence out of Xizang. The people of Xizang are to return to the big family of the PRC." It has solemnly reaffirmed that Xizang is an inseparable part of the PRC. This is not only a historical, final fact, but the will of the people of Xizang.

In the long course of development of history, the people of Xizang have come to a profound realization that the unification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities are the guarantee for Xizang's stability, peace, and progress. Xizang cannot flourish or prosper without the unification, affluence and strength of the motherland.

In some foreign regions, some people want to cook up "one China, one Taiwan," and some are for "one China, one Taiwan, and one Xizang." What is meant by "one Xizang" is the vain attempt to effect the "independence of Xizang" and to separate Xizang from the big family of the motherland."

But this is absolutely not allowed. Nor can it be realized, even in old China, when the central government was so rotten and inefficient. The intrigue of the imperialists to achieve the "independence of Xizang" was also to no avail, and today, when the PRC is strong, it is simply a delusion to indulge in activities toward creating the "independence of Xizang." Among those who followed the wrong idea of the "independence of Xizang" in the past, more and more of them now recognize that this path is misleading and can lead nowhere. This has shown that the idea of "one China, one Taiwan, one Xizang" does not enjoy popular support and is doomed to failure.

III

The central authorities have all along shown great care and concern for Xizang, and have expended great effort in helping the people of Xizang develop their economy, education, and culture, and the construction of their homeland. Over the 32 years since the liberation, financial subsidies allotted to Xizang by the central government have amounted to 6 billion yuan. In view of the peculiar political and historical conditions of Xizang, the central authorities have all along adopted comparatively special and flexible policies toward Xizang. Since liberation, the central authorities have faithfully carried out the 17 points of the treaty concerning the peaceful liberation of Xizang; they have done everything called for in patiently uniting and educating the people of the upper stratum.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production throughout the nation, the central authorities announced in 1957 that for 6 years Xizang was not to carry out democratic transformation. After that, the people of the upper stratum in Xizang would be consulted as to when the transformation was to be carried out. Despite the utmost tolerance and patience shown them, the reactionary clique of the upper stratum of Xizang unleashed their anti-people, anti-motherland, and counterrevolutionary armed rebellion, openly tearing up the treaty. Rebellion is a bad thing, but the bad thing has changed into a good thing. After the rebellion had been put down, the democratic transformation campaign was vigorously carried on in Xizang, and has greatly promoted the social progress and development of Xizang.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the correct policy of the party on Xizang has been stored and developed. This is fully embodied in the important instruction on the work of Xizang issued by the central authorities in 1980. According to this instruction, Xizang is an autonomous region which has its own characteristics in various respects, such as history, politics, economy, natural conditions, and so on. Work in Xizang must start from the actual situations of Xizang, and chief consideration must be given to the people and cadres of the Zang nationality.

It is necessary to fully execute and continuously perfect the self-rule of the nationality region, and strengthen the unity among people and cadres of various nationalities. Policies are to be relaxed, and great efforts are to be made in developing socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, and in the construction of Xizang into a new socialist Xizang with unity, prosperity, democracy, and civilization. These comparatively special and flexible policies adopted by the central authorities toward Xizang are in full conformity with the actual situation of Xizang, and have won the unanimous support of the people of Xizang and shown more and more power in practice. We see a new, prosperous Xizang taking shape on the great land of our motherland.

LIU YONGFU'S FIGHT AGAINST CESSION OF TAIWAN

HK090431 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 83 p 3

["Historical Digest" by Yu Jie: "Liu Yongfu in the Struggle Against the Cession of Taiwan"]

[Text] Opinions have always varied on the merits and faults of Liu Yongfu [0491 3057 4395] in the struggle against the cession of Taiwan. Some praise him while others censure him. In their article entitled "A Tentative Discussion on Liu Yongfu in the Struggle Against the Cession of Taiwan" (published in SHEHUI KEXUE YANJIU [SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH] No 2, 1983), Shi Xuanyuan and Wu Shuyang presented the following view.

After the signing of the Treaty of Shimonoseki with Japan, the Chinese people were filled with indignation. They objected to the cession of Taiwan by the traitorous Qing government. Liu Yongfu was then assistant governor of Taiwan in charge of military affairs. Inspired by the patriotism of the people throughout the country, he was deeply grieved over the treaty and indignantly refused to execute the imperial decree. At the request of the Taiwan people, he resolutely assumed the heavy responsibility of leading the struggle against the cession of Taiwan. In the arduous struggle, he charged forward leading his men in every battle, united with the fraternal armies, and organized all righteous armies and civil corps to join forces with the Black Flag Army to fight against the Japanese. Taking the interest of the whole into consideration and displaying his broad-mindedness, he did his best to win over the anti-Japanese forces, thereby making vital contributions to the struggle against the cession of Taiwan. He was worthy of the title of distinguished leader and organizer of the struggle.

Liu Yongfu's "voyage to the interior" on the eve of the fall of Taiwan into Japanese hands has always been the focus of the historian's appraisal of his merits and faults. The article says: There were many reasons for Liu Yongfu's "voyage to the interior." First, the political persecution and discontinuation of economic aid by the Qing government had landed him in the situation of running out of ammunition and food supplies, making him isolated and cut off from help. Second, the frenzied suppression by the collaborating British and U.S. imperialists threw Liu Yongfu into a still more difficult position. Lastly, there were internal conflicts among his men who were already in a state of low morale, and the local bandits staged armed rebellions. Beset with difficulties in internal and external affairs, Liu Yongfu could not find a way out and was compelled to leave Taiwan for the mainland. His "voyage to the interior" should not be regarded as "desertion." We should not demand perfection of him. At the same time, his "voyage to the interior" should not be placed on a par with the "voyage to the interior" made by Tang Jingsong and others.

The article says in conclusion: The struggle against the cession of Taiwan was a heroic action taken by the Chinese people against foreign invasion in modern history. After all, Liu Yongfu was a praiseworthy patriot.

PRESIDENT CHIANG CHAIRS MILITARY MEETING

OW080255 Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, 7 Jun (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday instructed the Government's military agencies to continue trying hard in building up the nation's military into modern armed forces.

President Chiang presided over a military meeting at the Presidential Office in the morning.

Chief of the General Staff Gen Hau Pei-tsun and commanders-in-chief of the Armed Forces made their respective reports to the president on the joint military exercises the "Han Hsin Operation" and the "Rapid Thunder Operation" last month.

President Chiang expressed his satisfaction with the operations' success and lauded the high morale and excellent combat skills the military officers and servicemen showed as they joined in mock battle.

President Chiang called on all members of the Armed Forces to show greater solidarity, work harmoniously, and keep in full combat readiness as the nation is encountering adversity and the world situation is unstable.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT -- Taipei, June 5 (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China will spend 1.2 percent of the GNP in research and development of science and technology in 1985, Wang Chang-ching, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD] said. In 1981, the expenditure for R and D in science and technology was 0.76 percent of the GNP, Wang reported. Wang said that a French adviser has informed the CEPD that the question with the ROC in science and technology development is not money, but how to recruit talent and how to effectively use whatever results of science and technology are already available. He said the government is recruiting science and technology talent among Overseas Chinese communities and is encouraging more spending by the private section in R and D with tax incentive. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0258 GMT 6 Jun 83 OW]

"PROMINENT" RESIDENTS APPOINTED TO PRC COMMITTEES

HK090210 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Jun 83 pp 1, 26

[By staff correspondents]

[Text] Two prominent Hong Kong residents have been appointed to special committees in charge of law and Overseas Chinese affairs during the current National People's Congress in Beijing.

The appointments are seen as reflecting the significance of Hong Kong to China and the republic's sincerity in resolving the issue of its future.

The publisher of TA KUNG PAO, Mr Fei Yiming, who was a Standing Committee member of the fifth NPC and is now also on the Presidium of the current congress, has been appointed a member of the Legal Committee.

And the chairman of Nanyang Commercial Bank, Mr Chong Sai-ping, has been made a member of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee.

Mr Chong, an Overseas Chinese from Thailand who came to Hong Kong from the mainland in the late 1940s, was credited with playing an important role in the decision by many former Nationalist bankers to turn to the Communist regime when the People's Republic was founded in 1949. Mr Chong later set up his own bank, the Nanyang Commercial, in Hong Kong. He has also held positions in the Bank of China.

He has been a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference for many years, but was made a deputy to the NPC for the first time this year.

The Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee is headed by a retired Navy commander, Mr Ye Fei, himself a returned Overseas Chinese.

The committee is expected to work jointly with the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission in the State Council, now headed by Mr Liao Chengzhi.

Mr Fei, who has been a deputy to the NPC for more than 10 years, will be sitting on the Legal Committee headed by Mr Peng Chong, formerly governor of Jiangsu and Mayor of Shanghai.

The committee has been charged with the drafting of various laws and did a great deal of work in the fifth NPC.

So far, there is little information on whether it will be looking into the legal aspects of the future of Hong Kong.

But many leaders have indicated in the past few months that the question of special administrative regions, under Article 31, which is expected to apply to Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao once the territories are reunited or recovered, will be discussed at the current NPC session.

It is not known whether the committee will be directly involved in the examination of the legal aspects pertaining to Hong Kong. However, several local newspapers, quoting sources close to Beijing, have reported that the NPC will probably draft provincial legislation empowering the administration of a future Hong Kong to draft its own "mini-constitution." More likely, the committee will spend most of its time in studying and drafting laws applicable to the mainland, observers said.

XINHUA HEAD JOINS NPC DELEGATES' DISCUSSIONS

HK100142 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 10 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] China's de facto chief representative to Hong Kong, Xu Jiatun, joined Hong Kong and Macao representatives at the Chinese National People's Congress on Wednesday during their discussions on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report to the conference.

The new XINHUA top man in Hong Kong will come here to assume office after the congress, and he suggested at the discussions that intellectuals should be better treated. He also said the standard of living of the people needed to be improved.

In their discussions, the Hong Kong and Macao representatives said they were pleased with the changes and developments in China during the past five years.

President of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Macao, Ho Yin, said one of the most important changes was the agricultural policy. "The new policy has enabled the more hard-working peasants to earn more," he said.

"I have observed the peasants' standard of living in Guangdong, especially those living near Hong Kong and Macao," Mr Ho said.

He said the current situation had been the best since the founding of the People's Republic and if the present policies were to be maintained, the conditions would be further improved.

He also suggested that there were still too many restrictions on foreign investment in China. "Foreign investment would contribute to the economic development of China, but businessmen will only invest if they can earn money from their ventures," Mr Ho said. "The most important thing is there must be mutual benefit to both sides," he added.

The senior deputy general manager of the Bank of China's branch here, Chen Xian, said China had successfully maintained a steady growth in its economy despite the gloomy world economic situation.

He also suggested that peasants should have more education opportunities.

China of the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions, Yeung Kwong, said members of the federation had visited China three times since 1980 and they had different feelings each time.

"We did not understand the newly-introduced 'responsibility' system during the first visit, but during our second visit we noticed the improvements and concluded that the direction was correct," Mr Yeung said. "During our last visit, the transformation of the rural areas has been very impressive and we said there are great prospects for our agricultural development," he said.

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